





## Israelis Split on Security Zone

Some Favor South Lebanon Army, Others Support Amal

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon — Since the Israeli Army completed the withdrawal of most of its troops from Lebanon last month an intense debate has taken place inside the Israeli defense establishment over whether Israel should continue to maintain a "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

Suicide car-bombings Tuesday that killed 17 persons in south Lebanon, coming on the heels of the Trans World Airlines hijacking, can be expected to sharpen that debate even further.

Israeli analysts say it will probably give even more ammunition to those Israeli defense officials, now in the majority, who argue that it is impossible to work out a deal with the Shiites of south Lebanon to keep the area quiet.

This conclusion is probably just what the Beirut Shiite militants, as well as those who planned Tuesday's suicide attacks, wanted to achieve, especially since it appeared in the past few months that the more moderate Shiite Amal militia and Israel were heading for an understanding on keeping south Lebanon peaceful.

The result, Israeli sources say, is that Israel now appears destined to throw its full weight behind the Christian-led South Lebanon Army to maintain the security zone, even though this probably means a constant source of conflict with both the Amal militia and its arch rival, the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, both of which

have declared war on the South Lebanon Army.

The security zone consists of a string of villages running through the hills of south Lebanon, from five to 12 miles (eight to 19 kilometers) north of the Israeli border.

Roughly 200,000 people live in the belt, and 60 percent are Shiites. They are under the immediate control of the 1,700-member South Lebanon Army, which does not make important moves without consulting Israel.

The debate over Lebanon policy involves basically two different groups within the Israeli establishment. Their fields of battle have been the cabinet room, the meetings of the army general staff and the Israeli media, where both sides have regularly given interviews or leaked information that would draw the public to their position.

On one side stand Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the chief of staff, Moshe Levy, the commander of the northern front, Brigadier General Ori Orr, and Uri Lubrani, the coordinator for Lebanon affairs.

These officials contend that Israel's only realistic option in south Lebanon is to maintain a security strip along the border run by the South Lebanon Army.

They argue that even though the Shiites make up 80 percent of south Lebanon, and even though the Amal militia represents the vast majority of those Shiites, it is im-

possible for Amal to come to any kind of understanding with Israel that could be sold to the cabinet and be worth dumping the South Lebanon Army for.

On the other side stand several members of the Israeli military intelligence services, reportedly including the chief of military intelligence, Brigadier General Ehud Barak.

Along with them are a number of Middle East experts, the most outspoken being Clinton Bailey of Tel Aviv University, as well as some key advisers, none of whom would allow themselves to be named, to Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

This side argues that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon set off a chain of events that resulted in the Shiite community taking over south Lebanon.

The part of Lebanon closest to Israel, they contend, will be a Shiite region, far into the future. If Israel wants to be on the right side of history, they say, it will abandon the South Lebanon Army, a vestige of Lebanon's pre-invasion Christian past, and let Amal control the area without any agreements.

Amal can only impose its authority on the extremist groups once Israel vacates Lebanon and stops providing the fanatics with a target they can use to justify their military recruitment and attacks.

Since the TWA hijacking, however, the proponents of the South Lebanon Army side have added arguments to their arsenal, which have carried the day for now, senior officials said.



Car-bombings in Hasbeya and Ras al-Biyada may sharpen the debate in Israel about keeping a security zone in southern Lebanon.

One, according to a senior member of the supporters of the South Lebanon Army, is that the hijacking demonstrated to Israel in the starkest terms possible that the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, is not "a free agent."

"The hijacking has accentuated our doubts whether Amal can deliver what it says it can deliver — quiet in south Lebanon," said a senior defense official. "Now let's look at this hijacking. What it tells us is that Berri may have the best of intentions but when the Syrians tell him to jump, he has to jump."

The official continued: "We could find that if we were to give up the security zone, this power struggle, instead of taking place in Tyre, 15 miles north of our border, would be taking place in Bint Jubail, right on the border. Then where are we?"

## Syria's Role Pleases U.S. In Efforts to Improve Beirut Airport Security

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are encouraged by Syria's decision to play a role in tightening security at Beirut International Airport, apparently in reaction to the moves by the United States to close the facility after the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 on June 14.

A senior official said Wednesday that recent activity, including the naming of two Syrians as "advisers" to a special security committee for West Beirut and the airport, indicated that the Syrians "recognize the problem" and that "they would like to have it cleared up."

These actions follow Syria's help in freeing the 39 Americans aboard the hijacked TWA plane. They were held hostage for 17 days by Shiites.

An official said Syria seemed determined to do what it could to avoid giving the United States an excuse to intervene in Lebanon, which Damascus regards as historically part of greater Syria.

In a related matter, State Department officials said that in recent weeks the Soviet Union had withdrawn 3,000 of the 5,000 military personnel it had sent to Syria in late 1982 and early 1983 to operate and train Syrian forces to use SA-3 anti-aircraft missiles and SS-21 medium-range land missiles.

The officials said there was no agreement with Syria on long-term strategy in the Middle East, with Damascus opposed to American diplomatic efforts to promote direct talks between Israel and a Jordan-Palestinian group.

They said Syria strongly opposed the American efforts to close the Beirut airport, in effect, until security was improved. But they said there was a growing convergence of views on the desirability of trying to curb extremist actions in Lebanon by members of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, which is financed and trained by Iran.

The Hezbollah is believed responsible for the TWA hijacking, and pro-Iranian Shiite militants who sometimes act in the name of a group called Islamic Jihad said they were responsible for kidnapping six Americans in Lebanon during the last 17 months.

A seventh American has also disappeared in Lebanon, and the senior U.S. official said that Syria "is working on getting the seven out, but it has found it to be a particularly complicated and sensitive issue."

He said the Syrians feared that if they pressed too hard, "they will be returning seven dead bodies."

President Ronald Reagan has telephoned President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to thank him for his help in releasing the TWA hostages. In a speech Monday against terrorism, Mr. Reagan omitted Syria from the list of "terrorist nations," even though in the past Washington has accused Syria of supporting certain terrorist groups.

A pro-Syrian Lebanese group, the National Syrian Social Party, took responsibility Tuesday for two suicide car-bombings in south Lebanon, in which 17 people were killed, at checkpoints leading to Israel's security zone.

The bombing underscored the contradictions in the situation. While Syria has opposed some actions of the Hezbollah, which wants to establish an Islamic republic in Lebanon, it has been sympathetic to guerrillas operating against Israel and its Lebanese supporters. A State Department official said it was impossible to know whether the bombings were at Syria's direction.

In Beirut, Syrian officials have been discussing ways of improving security in Moslem West Beirut and at the airport south of the city.

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## Ban on English Soccer Lifted Outside Europe

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

ZURICH — The Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) relaxed on Thursday the worldwide ban on English soccer clubs imposed after rioting at the European Cup final in Brussels in May. It said English teams could now play outside Europe.

The federation imposed the ban on June 6, eight days after 38 Italian and Belgian spectators were crushed and trampled to death when a stadium wall collapsed during fighting between supporters of the Liverpool and Juventus teams.

The English fans were blamed for the worst of the violence.

"Outside Europe, the suspension of English professional club teams is immediately lifted," the federation said in a statement.

The European Football Union has also banned English teams from competing in its three club competitions. But Thursday's statement from the international federation will allow clubs to play lucrative matches in other parts of the world.

A federation official said soccer associations outside Europe had sought a relaxing of the ban.

Explaining the initially harsher sanctions on English clubs, the federation said: "The facts of Brussels were so grave that FIFA in its capacity of supervisor of the world's national football was compelled to put in force urgent measures with a provisional character."

It added it had taken note of the efforts made by the English Football Association to prevent excesses.

The federation's ban on clubs playing in Europe also applies to friendly games against Scottish, Irish and Welsh teams.

The federation spokesman said officials outside Europe had maintained that they had not had trouble with English soccer fans and saw no danger in English teams' playing on their continents.

In Britain, English soccer officials expressed relief at the federation's decision.

Bert Millichip, the English Football Association's chairman, said he was "thrilled to bits."

He said his organization, which governs soccer in England, agreed with the federation that the suspension of English clubs from European competitions should remain in force.

"Wherever we play on the continent we are followed by this gang of hoodlums," he said. "We need to sit down and say, 'What are we going to do to put our house in order?'"

The federation said that eliminating soccer violence required not just efforts by soccer associations, clubs and fans but also the cooperation of government authorities.

Since the Brussels riot, the Conservative government of Britain has proposed legislation to ban alcohol at soccer grounds and on trains and buses taking fans to matches. Offenders would face up to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000 (\$1,365).

The government has said that it is determined to do everything possible to remove the "stain" of hooliganism from "a great British game."

With opposition parties supporting the government's measures, swift passage through Parliament is expected, so that the bill can become law before the new soccer season starts in mid-August.



LEAVING BEIJING — President Li Xianmin and his wife left for Vancouver on Thursday to spend 10 days each in Canada and the United States. Earlier, he condemned a U.S. move to withhold funds from a UN population program, calling reports of infanticide and forced abortion in China "fabrication and distortion."

## Bulgarian Denies Guilt In Pope Trial

By Loren Jenkins  
Washington Post Service

ROME — Sergei I. Antonov, one of three Bulgarians accused of plotting the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981, told a Rome court Thursday that he was an "innocent man."

Mr. Antonov, the former Bulgarian airline station manager in Rome, denied involvement in the plot to shoot the pope.

He claimed never to have known Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who has already been convicted of shooting the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

It is on the basis of Mr. Agca's testimony that Mr. Antonov, two Bulgarian diplomats and four other Turks are on trial on charges of plotting and participating in the assassination attempt.

Mr. Antonov, 37, is the only Bulgarian in Italian custody. The two diplomats left Italy for Bulgaria before they could be arrested. They have since refused to return to Rome to stand trial, claiming diplomatic immunity.

The two Bulgarian diplomats and the two of the Turks are being tried in absentia.

"I want to say that you have in front of you an innocent man," Mr. Antonov said through an interpreter as he sat before the two judges and six jurors.

He spoke after leaving the cage from where he has been quietly watching the proceedings since the trial began May 27.

His testimony was solicited by Judge Severino Santapichi to try to establish the veracity of claims made by Mr. Agca, who has been testifying before the court for 17 days.

Mr. Agca has claimed that Mr. Antonov and the other two Bulgarians, Todor S. Aivazov and Zheko K. Veseliev, drove him and a Turkish accomplice, Oral Celik, to St. Peter's Square for the attack and that Mr. Antonov was supposed to have driven a getaway car for the two Turkish assailants after the shooting.

"I never saw, I never met with the person who accuses me," Mr. Antonov said.

Mr. Agca, sitting nearby, tried to interrupt by crying out "I must also speak," until Mr. Santapichi told him he would have a chance after Mr. Antonov's testimony.

Mr. Antonov said: "For two years and six months I have been away from my country, my family, my friends, my colleagues, because of the absurd, slanderous accusations of a person I have never met."

The Bulgarian testified that on the day of the shooting he was working in his Rome office.

This alibi previously was called into question by the investigating magistrate, whose report ultimately led to the trial.

Under questioning by Judge Santapichi, Mr. Antonov also denied he had ever used the code name "Bajramic" as Mr. Agca had claimed and said that he had never been a member of the Bulgarian security police or received guerrilla training.

Polish Police Arrest 200 In Raid on Black Market

WARSAW — The police detained 200 persons in a raid on black-market traders at the Rozokly bazaar in Warsaw and seized two truckloads of goods, an official newspaper reported Thursday.

Dealers and speculators abandoned meat, fruit, chocolates, alcohol and jeans during the raid Wednesday, according to a report in Sztandar Mlodych, the Communist youth daily.

Diplomats said the current round of talks had been marking time while a Warsaw Pact proposal for an interim, first-step agreement presented in February was being assessed in Western capitals.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 5 Killed, 9 Hurt in Blasts in Kuwait

KUWAIT (Reuters) — Two explosions Thursday at separate seafood cafes in Kuwait killed at least five persons and injured nine, the Kuwait press agency Kuna reported.

Police cordoned off the areas to evacuate wounded, the agency reported. Security sources said it was feared the death toll would rise. Witnesses said the cafes were crowded with families when the explosions went off, almost simultaneously.

The security authorities earlier received a hoax call that a bomb was set to explode at the chambers of the National Assembly. Police searched the building, but no bombs were found.

### Portugal's Assembly Ratifies EC Pact

LISBON (Reuters) — The National Assembly approved Thursday the ratification of the treaty of accession to the European Community by an overwhelming majority.

Only the Communists voted against the move at the end of a two-day debate, the assembly's last major act before dissolution Friday.

The Socialists and Social Democrats, whose two-year governing coalition under Prime Minister Mario Soares collapsed the day after the treaty was signed in Lisbon a month ago, were joined by the opposition Christian Democrats in endorsing Portuguese entry with Spain into the enlarged 12-nation common market on Jan. 1.

### Soviet Jet Pilot Is Presumed Killed

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A Soviet military pilot was presumed to have died when his Su-15 jet fighter crashed in the Baltic Sea after pursuing a Swedish fighter plane monitoring a Warsaw Pact naval exercise, a Swedish military spokesman said Thursday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the incident Sunday, in international waters off Gotland island, was apparently an accident and "is not a diplomatic issue."

The military spokesman said two Su-15s apparently were dispatched to identify the Swedish fighter after it approached the naval exercise. The Soviet fighters positioned themselves, one to the left and one to the rear of the Swedish plane, in accordance with international rules, the spokesman said. The pursuing plane, flying 200 yards (182 meters) above the water, suddenly went down, he said.

### Argentina Spurns British Trade Offer

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The government declined Wednesday to respond in kind to the lifting of trade restrictions by Britain and reiterated its demand for talks on sovereignty over the disputed Falkland Islands.

In a communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministry, however, Argentina said for the first time that it was prepared to declare a formal end to hostilities with Britain if the British government agreed to talks. The communiqué invited the British government to negotiations within 60 days on restoring relations. It said the talks could be held through the United Nations or mutually friendly nations but would have to include the Falklands issue.

Britain announced on Monday that it was lifting a ban on Argentine imports as a good faith measure and said that it hoped Argentina would respond by eliminating similar restrictions. It maintained, however, that the sovereignty question was not open to debate.

### Iran, Iraq Both Claim Victory in Clash

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iran said Thursday its troops killed or wounded 850 Iraqi soldiers in an attack across the border. Iraq said its forces beat back the attack, killing 400 Iranian troops.

The fighting took place Wednesday night in the southern part of the battle zone between the two countries. There was no way of independently confirming either side's report. Neither side gave casualty reports for its own forces.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency said: "One full battalion of the 805th brigade of the Iraqi Army was annihilated and 850 Iraqi troops were either killed or wounded while at least 50 of them were taken prisoners by the Iranian forces."

But an Iraqi military spokesman in Baghdad said, "Iraqi troops wiped out and tore up an attempt by Iranian soldiers to cross the international border at the 4th Battalion operation field, killing more than 400 troops and wounding more than 400."

### For the Record

The Basque separatist group ETA, Basque Homeland and Liberty, claimed responsibility Thursday for the killing of two civil guardsmen who were shot Tuesday in San Sebastian, Spain.

An underground Solidarity activist, Stanislaw Sakwa, was sentenced Thursday to 18 months in prison in the southwestern Polish city of Legnica on charges of attempting to foment unrest, the official press agency, PAP, reported.

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador met Wednesday in Tegucigalpa with President Roberto Somoza Cordova of Honduras in an effort to resolve a long-standing border dispute.

Maot rebels set off about 20 bombs Thursday in Lima, and a two-hour electrical blackout may have been caused by the bombings, Peruvian police said. One man was reported to be slightly injured.

### Sri Lanka Foils Murder Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

government to damage the negotiations," said the spokesman, Velupillai Prabhakaran.

The Sri Lankan authorities in Colombo said they arrested two members of the group as they were running away from a parked van containing more than 50 pounds (22 kilograms) of explosives. A third youth escaped, Sri Lankan police said.

The Sri Lankan information minister, Anandadasa de Alwis, said that one of the men told police that the explosives were set to go off at the president's secretariat at the time the president normally would have been driving to his office. Mr. Jayawardene, ill with the flu, has not seen his office since Monday and had no plans to be there Thursday, officials in Colombo said.

The government of India, which has been pushing the Tamils and Mr. Jayawardene to end the violence, condemned the assassination attempt and said: "India was in no way involved."

Terrorism does not solve any problem," a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said Thursday.

India, which has been accused by Sri Lanka of aiding the separatist movement, has in the past two months taken an active role in trying to settle the ethnic dispute there.

Sri Lanka's Tamil minority is linked religiously and ethnically to residents of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. They assert that the largely Buddhist Sinhalese majority of Sri Lanka discriminates against Tamils.

The two groups are seeking a formula that preserves Tamil rights within Sri Lanka in the Bhutan talks, the first ever between the government and separatists in nearly 10 years of sporadic violence.

There are no reliable reports on the progress of the talks, which started Monday and may last another week. One reason they are being held in Thimphu, the Bhutanese capital, is to isolate the participants from political pressures.

The separatists are reluctant participants since India, the main sponsor, made it clear that it would not accept a separate Tamil state. The Indian government put pressure on the separatists first to agree to a cease-fire three weeks ago, then to go to the bargaining table.

Mr. Gandhi's government also put pressure on Mr. Jayawardene to offer the Tamils enough autonomy to give them security in the largely Sinhalese nation.

While assuring inspectors that the depleted uranium would not be used for weapons, the Israeli authorities did not reveal for what purpose the uranium was imported. Mr. Colasanti said. Because of its high specific weight, the uranium also has a number of industrial uses.

Israel has been suspected in the past of clandestinely diverting nuclear material for use in a weapons manufacturing program.

## WINE SCANDAL SPLITS BONN, VIENNA

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BONN — The West German authorities said Thursday that they were confiscating thousands of bottles of Austrian wine after learning that vast supplies were tainted by a chemical used as antifreeze in automobiles.

The Health Ministry in Bonn issued a warning to the public to avoid Austrian wines until the scandal was resolved. A ministry spokesman said that, while Vienna claimed that 300,000 liters (about 79,000 gallons) of the tainted wine were delivered to West Germany, Bonn was convinced that up to five times that amount crossed the border.

The revelations have triggered a scare throughout the country, with supermarket chains removing Austrian wines from their shelves and vowing to replace them only when the dangerous brands are isolated.

West German officials said the additive, diethylene-glycol, was a dangerous health hazard. They said anything above 0.1 grams (0.035 ounces) per liter could cause nausea and kidney infections. Some of the bottles impounded have been found to contain as much as 10 grams of the substance.

In Vienna, the Agriculture Ministry insisted that it had informed the West German state of Rheinland Pfalz, where most of the wine was apparently sent, about the doctored scandal when it was discovered in April.

Mr. Agca, sitting nearby, tried to interrupt by crying out "I must also speak," until Mr. Santapichi told him he would have a chance after Mr. Antonov's testimony.

Mr. Antonov said: "For two years and six months I have been away from my country, my family, my friends, my colleagues, because of the absurd, slanderous accusations of a person I have never met."

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## Dutch Protest Pretoria Arrest Soviet Offer On Warheads

(Continued from Page 1)

gist, had been working as a history teacher in Harare, Zimbabwe. Dutch officials said he had come to South Africa for a job interview. Mr. de Jonge's former wife, Helena Pastoor, who lives in Johannesburg, has also been detained.

Mr. Botha, the foreign minister, said that Mr. de Jonge had duped security police into taking him to the Dutch Embassy. The minister said the detained man had been leading police to places in Pretoria relevant to the investigation of his case.

During the tour, Mr. Botha said, Mr. de Jonge undertook to take the policemen to a place ostensibly on the first floor of an office building where, in fact, the Dutch Embassy is located.

Mr. Botha said that Mr. de Jonge broke away from his escort

and partially entered what turned out to be the embassy entrance.

"As he was all the time legally in custody and as he was ostensibly in the process of pointing out another location relevant to the police investigation, his police escort pulled him back into the passage," Mr. Botha said.

Speaking amid a display of arms allegedly captured on the basis of evidence given by Mr. de Jonge, Mr. Botha said the Dutch government had been informed about certain "sensitive aspects" of the case. He declined to give details.

The Netherlands has requested that Mr. de Jonge be returned to the embassy and that measures be taken against the police. Mr. Botha declined to comment on what would happen next to Mr. de Jonge.



## Army Urged to Cut Back By Dropping Plans for 5 Divisions, Officials Say

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An internal Defense Department memorandum recommends that the army cancel its plan for five light-infantry divisions in order to help cut the military budget, Pentagon officials say.

Leaders in each branch of the armed services are mobilizing their defenses as they are forced to cut back plans they developed when President Ronald Reagan's military buildup had overwhelming political support.

"We've dug in our heels, and we're going to win," one army leader said Wednesday after noting that the light divisions — four active and one reserve — had been recommended for axing by the Pentagon's manpower office, headed by Lawrence J. Korb.

General John A. Wickham Jr., the army chief of staff, has personally championed the light divisions. Whether to forgo spending millions of dollars to build facilities for light divisions composed of people already in uniform is one of many issues to be thrashed out soon within the Pentagon and in Congress as the budget for fiscal 1986 is revised in light of congressional cuts and the new five-year military plan is designed.

The Defense Resources Board, composed of civilian and military leaders in the Pentagon, is expected to address the future of light divisions in a budget meeting late this month. Neither Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger nor the deputy defense secretary, William H. Taft 4th, has addressed the proposal to forgo the divisions, Pentagon officials said.

Although it is too early to know precisely how much money the Pentagon could lose through congressional budget cuts, one internal projection puts the potential loss at \$250 billion for fiscal years 1986 through 1990 and \$300 billion through fiscal 1991.

This year, Mr. Reagan sought a 6-percent increase in his fiscal-1986 military budget, but the Senate has voted for only enough extra money to cover inflation, and the House has approved an outright freeze at the fiscal-1985 level.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of

Georgia, has inserted into the military authorization bill a requirement that the Pentagon show Congress how it would apportion the money over the next five years under a budget allowing for no growth and a second one allowing 3-percent annual increases above inflation.

The army's light divisions make an inviting target for budget cutters because facilities needed for some of them have not been built. But the two most expensive complexes would be built in the states of powerful lawmakers expected to fight hard to protect them.

The army has estimated that it would cost \$395 million to put a light division in Alaska, the home state of Ted Stevens, a Republican who is chairman of the Senate appropriations subcommittee on defense, and \$1.2 billion for one at Fort Drum, New York, home ground of Samuel S. Stratton, a Democrat and a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Army officials say, however, that much of that money would have to be spent even if the light divisions were not formed, because of needed improvements at both sites. That would lower the net cost to about \$70 million in operational costs for Alaska and about \$400 million for Fort Drum, they said.

The two other active light divisions would use existing facilities at Fort Ord, California, and in Hawaii, while the reserve division would be at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, also an existing complex.

Besides the cost issue, some military professionals have questioned the value of light divisions pitted against heavily armored Soviet forces. General Wickham and his allies contend that a 10,000-member light division's mobility and firepower, compared with the 16,000 troops in a regular division, make it ideal in confronting threats in distant trouble spots.

Budget cutbacks will force the other services to forgo new programs and stretch out or cancel existing ones. Some Pentagon executives struggling with ways to make savings said that the navy's new shipbuilding budget might have to be trimmed and that the future of the air force's Stealth bomber might be readdressed.

## For Reagan, a Standard Operating Procedure

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In removing a painless benign growth from President Ronald Reagan's colon Friday, his doctors will be treating the president in a way that has become standard in recent years.

Even benign, or noncancerous,

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polyps are removed, because some have the potential of becoming malignant. At the same time, by searching for other polyps, doctors may find some that are already cancerous.

The discovery of additional polyps could turn out to be more im-

portant than finding the first one. Even if such an additional polyp is not cancerous, it could be of a type — that has a greater chance of becoming malignant than some other types.

The uncertainty surrounding the medical search of the colon in these procedures, however, means that there is always some small element of risk.

If a new polyp is discovered and turns out to be cancerous, the risk to life is small. Doctors would grow greatly more concerned if they found evidence that such a cancer had invaded deeply into the polyp itself or that there was a large component of cancer in the polyp. In such an event the doctors might recommend surgical removal of the affected portion of the bowel.

Moreover, in a patient who is 74 years old, as the president is, there is a greater risk of a complication in the surgery than in a younger patient.

It takes a combination of medical techniques to detect polyps. The chief instrument is a colonoscope, a long, flexible fiber-optic instrument that enables physicians to look at the inside of the intestinal wall. It can be equipped with a tiny wire snare that can excise polyps as they are discovered. Such a procedure is known as a polypectomy.

It was by using such a tube in routine checkups last year and this March that doctors detected two tiny polyps in Mr. Reagan's colon. They were both benign, and one was removed in March. The other is being removed now.

## Robot Diverted From Cable Job to Find Recorders

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The deep-diving unmanned submarine that retrieved the two recorders from wreckage of the Air-India jumbo jet that crashed June 23 off Ireland is a robot of many talents.

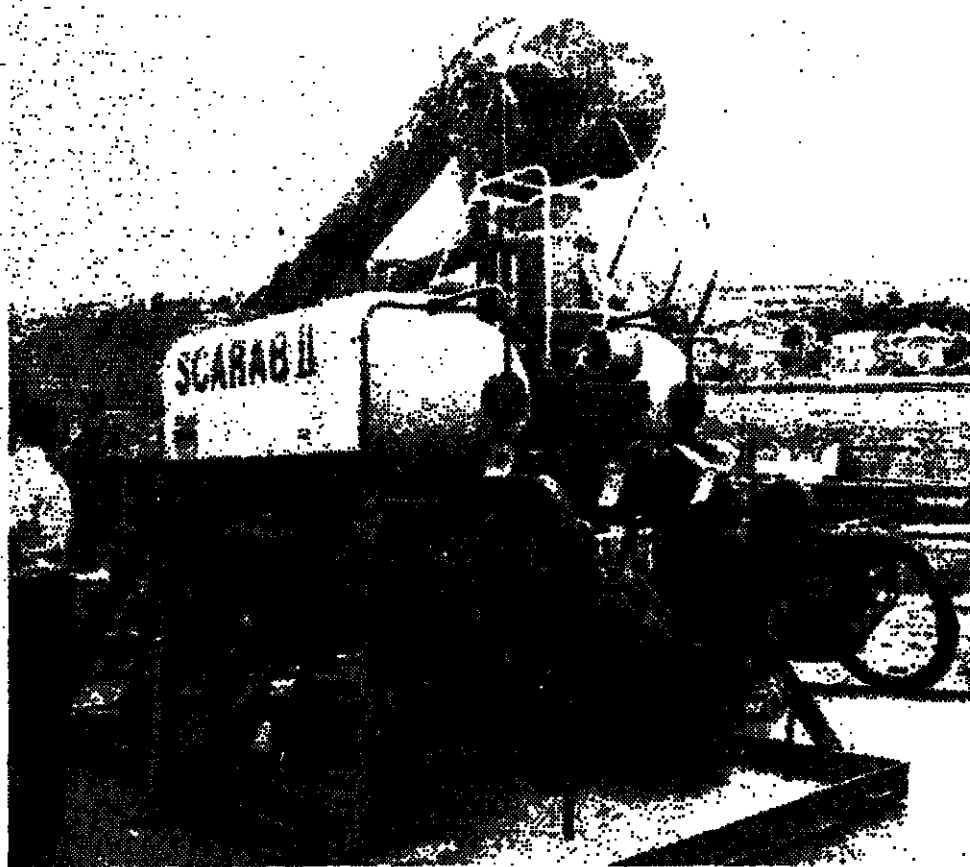
It is busy most of the time repairing and maintaining undersea telephone cables, but also has submerged to photograph a crashed helicopter off Norfolk, Virginia, and to locate and examine rocks that sank off Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Now the remote-controlled craft, known as Scarab, has plunged deeper than it ever has gone before, to 6,700 feet (2,041 meters), and scored the most impressive achievement in its five years of operation.

James Barrett, deputy director for international engineering at AT&T Communications, said in an interview that two identical Scarabs were available at the crash site in the North Atlantic to continue the search for debris that could help investigators determine whether the plane, in which all 329 people aboard were killed, was destroyed by a bomb.

Although many small specialized submarines are used regularly in scientific exploration and offshore oil operations, they normally have crews and thus cannot stay submerged for long. Few of them can go to depths of more than one mile (1.6 kilometers).

Scarab, which stands for Submersible Craft for Assisting Repair and Buri, was developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories at Holm-



Scarab, a submersible robot, retrieved the recorders in 6,700 feet of water.

del, New Jersey, to overcome these limitations.

The telecommunications industry wanted a durable and versatile craft to deal with the costly problem of damage to undersea cables,

primarily from the trawling lines of fishing vessels on the continental shelves. Once the cables were buried, there was the problem of finding them and retrieving them for repairs.

The two craft, 6,300 pounds (2,845 kilograms) and the size of a small truck, were introduced in 1980. One is owned by Transpacific Communications Inc., an AT&T subsidiary. The other is owned by a consortium of British, French, Canadian and American companies.

The craft were designed to operate normally down to depths of 6,000 feet. But Mr. Barrett said engineers had allowed for a "comfortable margin of safety," so there

was little doubt that the Scarab could withstand the pressures of 6,700 feet, where the plane wreckage lay.

The Scarab that recovered the recorders was operated from a control room on its mother vessel, Léon Thévenin, a French cable ship. A 10,000-foot umbilical cable linked the two, carrying electrical power and commands to Scarab and feeding data and television signals back to the ship.

According to a description of Scarab operations published in the September 1981 issue of Bell Laboratories Record, three people monitor and control Scarab's every move. One person operates the propulsion controls, firing electrical and hydraulic thrusters to maneuver the craft. Another operates the craft's television cameras and jointed mechanical arms. A third person tends the craft's small computer.

In this manner, one of the craft last week began searching a corridor 10 miles by one mile where investigators believed the plane wreckage would be.

For several days, Mr. Barrett said, Scarab's sonar "ear" failed to pick up any of the pinging signals that should have been emanating from the plane's two flight data and voice recorders.

Only after engineers made a fine adjustment in the sonar, permitting it to detect signals at a slightly higher frequency, did the robot begin hearing signals. Then it moved in closer and saw the recorder with its television eyes.

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## Reagan Called Tax-Cut Nonbeliever

Moynihan Reports Stockman's Confidences on Budget

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York has asserted that in 1981 David A. Stockman, the federal budget director, confided to him that President Ronald Reagan did not believe in the supply-side economic principles on which the administration's tax cut was based.

According to Mr. Moynihan, who is a Democrat, Mr. Stockman said then that the administration knew tax cuts meant a loss of revenue and accepted the ensuing rise in the budget deficits as a means of bringing pressure on Congress to cut spending.

"The plan was to have a strategic deficit that would give you an argument for cutting back the programs that weren't desired," the senator said at a news conference Wednesday. "I got out of control."

Through a spokesman Mr. Stockman, who is to step down from the budget director's post Aug. 1, said: "I can't remember any such conversation. I say only that I have a reputation for candor, and Pat has a talent for embellishment."

The argument that lower tax rates result in higher revenue, by stimulating the economy and increasing the incomes that are taxed, has been a cornerstone of the president's economic policies, and he reiterated that belief to members of Congress on Wednesday.

"You can't show me a time in history when a major tax cut did not result in greater revenue," Mr. Reagan said, according to notes taken by Representative Thomas J. Downey, a Democrat of New York.

Mr. Moynihan said his recollections were an "amalgam" of dozens of discussions between himself and Mr. Stockman over drinks and after committee meetings. Mr. Stockman was a student under Mr. Moynihan at Harvard, and the two developed a friendship that has continued.

The senator said the thrust of Mr. Stockman's comments was that "the principal purpose of the tax cut was to provide a basis upon which to shrink government." He added: "The clear impression conveyed was that the president's economic views were quite conventional — if you cut taxes, you lose revenues."

Glenn Backs Memorial For Korea War Veterans

WASHINGTON — Drawing on personal memories, Senator John H. Glenn Jr. delivered an emotional appeal to a House panel to approve construction of a memorial for Americans who fought in the Korean War.

"They gave their lives," said Mr. Glenn, an Ohio Democrat who was a Marine pilot during the war. "They answered the call. Indeed, they were personal heroes and their heroics were magnificent."

## CIA Clerk, Ghanaian Man Are Charged With Spying

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — An employee of the Central Intelligence Agency and her contact, a Ghanaian man who said he is related to the leader of Ghana, were charged Thursday with espionage.

The woman, who worked in the U.S. Embassy in Accra, Ghana, as an operations support assistant for the CIA, admitted to the FBI that she had revealed the names of CIA agents in Ghana, including the station chief, to the Ghanaian, according to court documents.

She said she also identified Ghanaian agents who reported to the CIA, passed along a CIA intelligence report involving Libyan military equipment, and revealed CIA plans for spying in Ghana.

The FBI identified the two as Sharon M. Scranage, 29, and Michael Agbotui Soussoudis, 39. It said they had been charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and could face life in prison. The Justice Department sources said Mr. Soussoudis was either the

nephew or cousin of Jerry J. Rawlings, who took over Ghana in a military coup and is now chairman of its provisional national defense council.

Miss Scranage, the fourth CIA employee ever to be charged with spying against the United States, was arrested by FBI agents in northern Virginia, near Washington, D.C., early Thursday. Mr. Soussoudis was taken into custody Wednesday night in Springfield, Virginia, a Washington suburb.

In separate hearings in Alexandria, Virginia, U.S. Magistrate W. Harris Grimsley ordered both held without bail pending formal detention hearings.

The government complaint said Miss Scranage had worked for the CIA for seven years. It said she was questioned from Monday through Wednesday and had admitted giving classified information to Mr. Soussoudis from December 1983 until May 1985, when she left the Ghanaian post. (UPI, AP)

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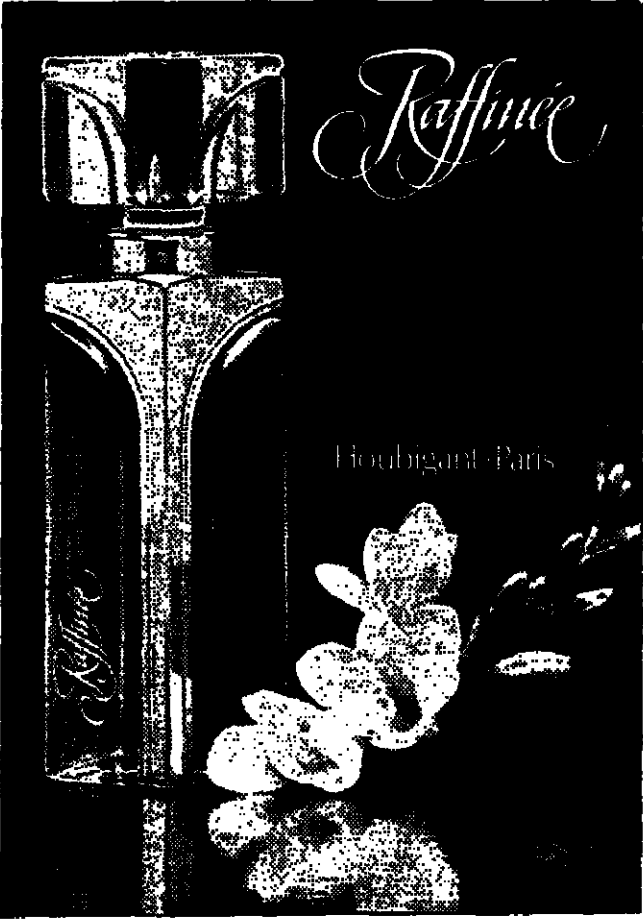
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Wishful Framework

President Reagan's "framework" budget deal with Speaker Tip O'Neill is a flight from reality. The simultaneous news that Budget Director David Stockman is leaving makes the outlook for deficit reduction even bleaker. The deficit crisis—and it is nothing less—is being blithely ignored, and the man who knows most about budget truths and consequences will no longer be around to lead us out.

There are only three ways to bring down deficits of \$200 billion because only three budget elements can yield enough revenue to close such a gap. The realistic options are: Cut back defense, reduce some Social Security benefits or raise taxes. The practical choice would be some of each. Mr. Reagan's deal with Mr. O'Neill opts for the least effective combination: the most modest defense cutback, nothing from Social Security, no tax increase.

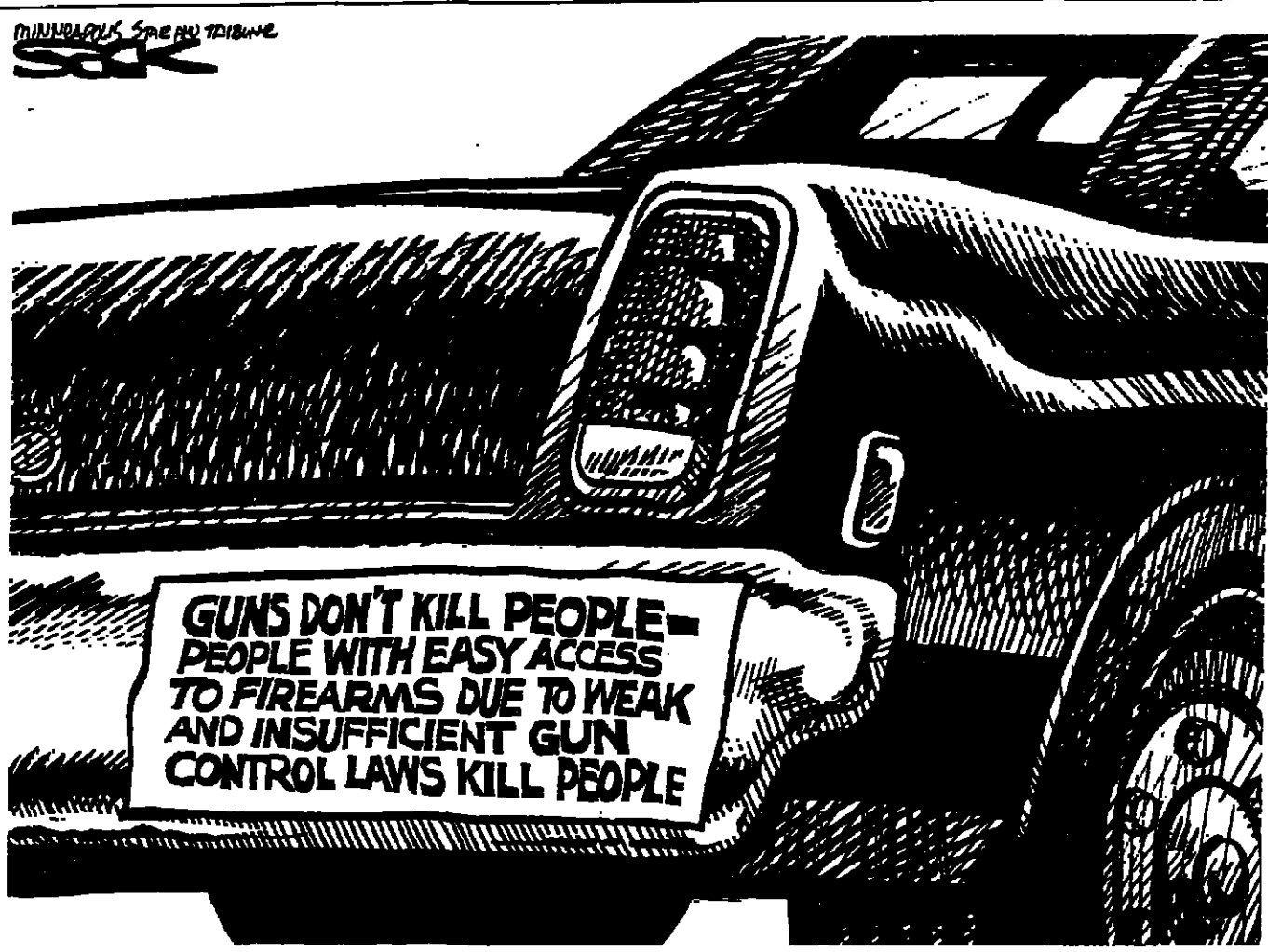
Being negotiated are differences between the Senate and House budget resolutions, each of which would supposedly reduce next year's prospective deficit by \$56 billion and save \$300 billion over three years. The Senate favored cuts in Social Security, the House deeper cuts in defense. To break the impasse, Mr. Reagan let Mr. O'Neill stand as the protector of Social Security and had his way on defense. Since he vows to veto any tax increase, that unpleasant topic continues to be ignored.

A very bad situation is thus made worse. Mr. Stockman and other analysts found even the originally promised savings exaggerated. Instead of getting for lesser cuts, President Reagan and Speaker O'Neill should have wanted more. Their compromise suggests that neither the administration nor the Democrats care enough about deficits. And without Mr. Stockman to keep them honest, both parties will indulge their worst pretenses.

The budget director has earned a rest and a high Wall Street salary. But his mastery of the budget will not be easily replaced. The apparent collapse of resolve to slash the deficit leaves his successor an even bigger headache. The continuing \$200-billion deficits are the product of exuberant tax-cutting in 1981 and indulgence of Mr. Reagan's inflated military buildup. Even within those parameters, Mr. Stockman has done the best he could—some times too well—to find savings in non-defense programs. Above all, he has dared to defy the president by sounding the alarm about Pentagon spending and by warning of the inevitability of tax increases.

That Mr. Stockman's candor about budgets and deficits came to be regarded as heroic is the sorriest possible comment about the public servants he leaves behind.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## A Bipartisan Plan to Get Rid of the Budget Deficit

By Slade Gorton and Lawton Chiles

Senator Gorton is a Republican from Washington and Senator Chiles a Democrat from Florida. Both are members of the Senate Budget Committee.

WASHINGTON — Budgets come in so many guises that it is hard to find the real McCoy among the impostors. But as House and Senate conferees resume work this week on the budget, the real McCoy is on the table.

Our budget plan is supported by three Republicans and three Democrats, a majority of the Senate conferees. It gets the job done with hammer and nails, not smoke and mirrors. By fiscal 1988, if it is passed, the deficit will be down to \$71.9 billion. By fiscal 1990 the deficit will be gone. We will not have to come back next year for further "adjustments."

This plan hits the deficit in each of its four pressure points.

• It cuts federal spending. Revenue sharing ended in 1984. Medicare savings total more than \$18 billion in three years, with no extra burden to beneficiaries. Agriculture cuts reach \$12 billion by 1988. Domestic savings will total \$117 billion.

• Military spending is frozen in 1986 but allowed to grow by 3 percent in 1987 and 1988. America has bought itself a powerful defense, and it is on delivery. Under the plan now before the conferees, it will still buy \$300 billion worth of protection in each of the next three years.

• Cost of living adjustments for Social Security and other retirement programs are suspended for one year. A 20-percent plowback of savings

will protect the low-income elderly. Full adjustments will resume in 1987.

• Between 1986 and 1988 the plan calls for \$59 billion in new revenues. None will be used to fund new spending programs. Instead they will all be used to reduce the federal deficit.

The plan can be passed. And here is what makes it necessary.

It rests on one, blunt assumption: Unless we use all the budget tools available, we will have \$200-billion deficits indefinitely. Budget Director David Stockman told the New York Stock Exchange that last month. By 1990 the interest on the national debt will nearly equal what we now spend on national defense. Our foreign trade deficit will be running neck and neck with the federal deficit.

From the long list of negatives, select any one—from high interest rates to lost jobs—and the conclusion is the same. We either reverse the deficit trend this time, or it will never be reversed. This is the last chance to act while we still have some measure of control. And this is the one chance we have between last year's election and next year's election to deal with economic facts as we find them rather than as we wish they were.

Ever since the budget conference

began, it has been marked by political suspicion. When sessions were suspended on June 25 it was because neither house would move from the corner into which it had painted itself. Conferees were seen as either anti-defense or against Social Security, depending on whether they supported the House or the Senate budget. As long as those remain the only two choices, the suspicion and deadlock will continue.

The budget separately approved in the House and in the Senate each put two of the three deficit-reduction elements off limits. The house excluded revenues and Social Security. The Senate protected revenues and the military. The only way the deficit can really be eliminated is if all the big-ticket items are part of a fair package. What is needed now is a decisive step to demonstrate that no one is getting the upper hand at the expense of someone else.

The question is whether the administration will go along with the Senate's budget offer. President Reagan's budget offer could check in as the "last resort" without embarrassment. It has happened before.

Twice President Reagan has made tax increases possible when the eco-

nomics made them essential. The White House and members of both parties in both Houses are still skittish about asking for more revenues, but when it was clear in the past that everything short of revenues simply would not keep the deficit from climbing, we did what was necessary.

The same situation exists now. We cannot cure the deficit with spending cuts alone. We cannot grow our way out of the problem while annual interest on the national debt chews up the growth and then some. And we will not be able to do anything at all unless the conference deadlock is broken with a bipartisan agreement.

Our budget alternative gives the president nearly everything he asked in spending cuts. It leaves the military buildup intact, while uniting both the public and the private sectors in the most serious effort ever made to cut federal deficits.

We represent a majority of Republican and Democratic conferees from the Senate who have been working for a month, trying to negotiate deficit reduction within narrow bounds. It has not worked. We have become convinced that only a dramatic effort that opens all doors and gets the job done completely can move the conference and Congress. It is time for Republicans and Democrats, representatives, senators and the president to face the economic facts and act.

The Washington Post.

## Disarmament Shot Down

Let's hear it for the Gross National Arsenal—and to hell with the pleadings of thousands of America's top law enforcement officials and the recommendation of a Reagan administration task force on crime. The U.S. Senate has voted to gut what minimal protections have existed against interstate and quick sales of handguns. The senators swallowed the arm-america philosophy of the National Rifle Association. The result is a bill that guarantees prompt burial in the House bill that

Why all this throat-cutting for what is already the worst record of any country in the world for annual handgun deaths? One big line of the gun lobby is that present attempts to maintain and approve minimal public safety protections—such as a 14-day waiting period for handgun purchases—are too much of a nuisance for dealers, sportsmen and others with legitimate interests in prompt transactions. But the proposals would have applied only to handguns and would have addressed other paperwork concerns by lifting controls from rifles and other long guns.

Another excuse given for stripping away safety protections is that criminals can always find handguns anyway. This neatly ignores efforts to stop quick sales to mentally deranged impulse buyers and killers and to criminals in a hurry, who now won't even have to go to a black market. Any corner store will do.

There is also an NRA favorite myth that goes something like this: If you let the government do anything serious about monitoring the flow of handguns, then Uncle Sam will make a great big inventory of who has anything around that fires. Dictators then can seize every weapon from under every rooftop and take over the country in no time flat. Some people actually seem to believe that.

The majority of Americans apparently do not buy that line. In response to polls over the years, they have supported more, not fewer, controls on handguns. Until similar reason reaches the Senate, law enforcement officials and the rest of us will have to hope that good sense prevails in the House.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Times at Its Palaces

The Times was celebrating its 200th anniversary last night at Hampton Court palace in Richmond. That's our cousin, The Times of London, a newspaper that won its independence under George III and has been a pillar of English public life ever since. Its history is the history of the newspaper, and we owe it much, even—since it invented both the editorial and the editorial "we"—our voice.

Newspapers before and since have been means for governments to influence people. Under its great editors, The Times became a way for people to influence government. It created public opinion.

"What you read in the morning in The Times, you shall hear in the evening in all society," noted a visitor to England, Ralph Waldo Emerson. During Britain's Crimean War against the Russians the paper roused the nation with descriptions of the neglect of troops and mismanagement of campaigns. Florence Nightingale was dispatched, and the government resigned. "If England is ever to be England again," fumed Lord John Russell, a former Prime Minister, "this vile tyranny of The Times must be cut off."

The Times later became an institution, as solidly established as the House of Lords or the Church of England. "It even regarded the monarchy as not much above it in importance and authority," writes Henry Fairlie, a former editorial writer. Its editors neglected its role as a newspaper, believing they were writing for the governing elite instead of a wider readership. Circulation steadily shrank, and the Thunderer had to be rescued from whimpering into bankruptcy, first by Roy Thomson, the Canadian newspaper magnate, and then by Rupert Murdoch, its present owner. Mr. Murdoch lost his first editor, the distinguished Harold Evans, but has gained circulation.

A glittering list of dignitaries were invited to Hampton Court palace to celebrate The Times' bicentenary. Reporters of The Times, who were not invited, were holding their own celebration in a working-class London bar called the Hampton Court Palace. They invited a rival list of dignitaries.

The Times' present times may be turbulent but it has survived worse. England would have been worse if governed without its tyranny.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Interest Rates Boost Sterling

The pound's value against the dollar has risen by over a quarter since its February low tide. This represents a welcome correction of the gross overvaluation of the American currency, now suffering a succession of blows ranging from economic recession to the valedictory warnings of President Reagan's resigning budget director. But sterling has also risen 15 percent, since February, against the currency of our main European competitor. It has reached levels against the German mark as high as we have seen since 1982. The pound has been boosted by [high] interest rates. We are losing competitiveness in the biggest European market dangerously fast.

—The Times (London).

### Party Realignment in Britain?

British political experts believe that the public is turning against the prime minister's tough economic policies and the prospect of continuing high unemployment. If the trend continues, the most likely result of a general election would be a hung Parliament—with Labor holding the most seats but short of a majority, and a strengthened Alliance holding the balance of power. For the United States and Britain's other allies, this would be an unsettling development, although preferable to a Labor government with a clear majority. The Alliance is in fundamental support of the Atlantic alliance and a responsible British role in Europe. The same cannot be said of Labor.

—The Los Angeles Times.

## Reagan's Bark Has Been Worse Than His Bite

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Judging from the polls, there are increasing doubts that President Ronald Reagan has the toughness that effective leadership requires in these times.

As terrorist incidents in Lebanon and El Salvador slip into the history books, conservatives are questioning what happened to Mr. Reagan's 1981 promise of "swift and effective retribution" for attacks on American citizens.

The sad truth is that hundreds of American lives have been taken by terrorists in the last five years, and no one has been punished. After picking up a cheap win on Grenada in 1983 and lobbing a few naval shells into Lebanon in 1984 to cover the withdrawal of the marines from that misguided deployment, Mr. Reagan has apparently forsaken the threat of force.

Now the conservative Heritage Foundation, a source of people and ideas for the Reagan administration, has raised the embarrassing question of Mr. Reagan's unilateral disarmament in domestic politics. It asks how deficits have reached record levels under him without his systematic use of one of the great constitutional powers any president enjoys: the veto.

In a policy paper last week, James Gattuso and Stephen Moore of the Heritage Foundation stuff put the issue in two succinct paragraphs:

"Seldom has a president adopted a tougher

stance with a Congress than Ronald Reagan in the first months of his second term. He vowed to veto congressional efforts to raise taxes or pass budget-busting spending bills. He taunted Congress to 'make my day' by passing a tax increase. The message is clear and welcome: Reagan would appear to relish vetoing the actions of an irresponsible Congress. He seems to recognize that the veto is a president's trump card.

"The problem is that, despite the tough talk, Reagan actually has been very timid in playing this trump card in his presidency. This apparent aversion to vetoing may seriously impair [his] ability to prod Congress to act responsibly, particularly in slashing federal spending—where few major victories have been won since 1981."

Mr. Reagan has not shunned the veto. Early this year he vetoed an emergency farm credit measure; support for him was so evident that the House Democratic leadership did not even attempt an override. But in his first term he used the veto only 39 times—barely half the annual average of all presidents in this century.

The Heritage study asserts that "Congress has presented Mr. Reagan plenty of bills of dubious merit which he chose to sign rather than veto."

The examples it cites range from farm subsidies to education and grant-in-aid programs. Cumulatively they explain part of the climb in federal spending above the levels Mr. Reagan sought.

The Heritage authors do not admit that much of the deficit they deplore results from the tax reductions Mr. Reagan pushed through at the start of his presidency. Nor do they examine the point made by congressional Democrats: that Congress has rearranged spending priorities but not increased overall appropriations beyond budgeted levels. Still, the thrust of their criticism is valid. In domestic policy as much as in foreign affairs, Mr. Reagan has tended to huff and puff but has rarely blown the house down.

He is observing the limits of the arms control treaties he once denounced and moving toward a summit with Mikhail Gorbachev—a sign that détente is once again back in fashion.

He would rather threaten retaliation against terrorists than take concrete actions to punish those who kill Americans. And he would rather avoid using his veto power.

So far Mr. Reagan's rhetoric has convinced people that he is a man with the strength of his own convictions. But, as time goes on, more than the conservative ideologues will begin to suggest that this man is something of a paper tiger.

The Washington Post.

## 35 Years Later: The Korean War Started in Kansas

By James R. Dickenson

WASHINGTON — June 25 came and went without much notice, even by the middle-aged males who constitute America's Korean War generation, and none of us made enough noise to disturb anyone's reverie. That is too bad. Although limited in its goals, Korea was, by any definition, a major war. In three years and one month nearly 34,000 Americans were killed in action or died in captivity, and more than 20,000 others died of noncombat causes. By comparison, about 56,000 Americans died in Vietnam.

The North Korean and Chinese Communist forces suffered an estimated 1.6 million combat casualties, about 60 percent Chinese, plus another 400,000 deaths from disease. An estimated 3 million North Korean civilians and 500,000 South Korean civilians died as a result of the war.

However obscure the Korean War may seem now, it was vivid enough to those involved at the time. My first inkling of it came on that sunny Sunday 35 years ago when I was an 18-year-old in western Kansas, sleeping the sleep of, if not the just and innocent, at least the uncaught.

My grandmother was making her usual preparations for church and Sunday dinner (fried chicken) when she heard early reports on the radio that North Korean infantry and tanks had invaded South Korea.

There was the usual commentary that such a conflict carried the seeds of possible conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. Grandmother gave me the wake-up

call of my life: "Wake up, Jimmie D. World War III is about to break out." I headed for the drugstore to get the Sunday papers with, for once, more than the sports and comics in mind. Because of the papers' early closing times—we got the boom-boom editions—none had a word about the invasion.

I made my bemused way back home speculating gloomily on where in Russia I might be at that time the next year. When I passed the bench in front of the People's State Bank on Main Street, the usual half-dozen elderly loafers, including a Spanish-American War veteran, were taking the morning sun, chewing each other's spittle, and telling each other lies. They, too, had heard the radio.

"Hee, hee, hee, boy, get your fightin' clothes on," the Spanish-American War vet yelled out. Trust me that that quotation is exact: "We done whopped up a war for you."

My response, in tribute to my training in respecting my elders, was inaudible. Later, in my first days at the Marine Corps recruit depot at San Diego, I had reason to recall it.

No one was gung-ho about the war in Korea, although there was no opposition to it as with Vietnam. There was little question of its necessity. And, unlike the guerrilla war in Vietnam, it was a conventional war with armies opposing each other.

Conditioned by the Depression and World War II, we accepted our lot as just another of life's random

deals of the cards. With the memory of Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany still vivid, it was generally accepted that we had to stand up to aggression, although the fact that the war ended in effect as a tie, after all that suffering, caused great frustration.

The pressure of the draft was enormous, because the draft-eligible manpower pool was relatively small; the birthrate in the first years of the Depression had been the lowest in the nation's history. There were college student deferments, but a lot of guys whose grades were below a certain level, or who let their class load slip below the 12-hour minimum, found themselves snatched unceremoniously off campus. But there was a remarkably liberal deferment policy for fathers, even for those who got married for that reason.

Many opted for four-year enlistments in the Air Force or Navy, figuring the extra two years' obligation was worth the guarantee of not winding up in the infantry. There was no question at the time that it was a real and lethal war. And it featured some of America's finest feats of arms.

MacArthur's landing at Inchon stands as a strategic masterpiece. The last Marine Division's skillful and courageous fight out of the Chosin Reservoir under the most horrendous winter conditions imaginable is a performance unexcelled by any fighting force. The campaigns of maneuver by Matthew Ridgway and James Van Fleet in the months after the with-

drawal from the north are generalship any nation can be proud of.

But the last two years saw trench warfare reminiscent of World War I, with bloody fights by small units for the hilltop outposts in front of the main line of resistance. And then the war ended after millions of casualties, with the boundary between North and South essentially unchanged, as America concentrated on keeping the war on the peninsula from spreading into a global conflict.

There is not much glory in limited wars. As a child excited by World War II, I had wondered what it would be like to be a veteran of the Spanish-American War. I was to find out.

The Washington Post.

## The System Is Overdue For a Purge

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A quiet revolution is going on in the Soviet Union. No show trials with public "confessions"; no Zis linchouses streaking across Red Square at midnight; no Khrushchevian secret denunciations or exile of latter-day Trotskys. The coils of change twist in an undramatic way to produce a remarkably unremarked purge.

Andrei Gromyko has been eased upstairs to a ceremonial post, his place at the head of foreign policy taken not by Anatoli Dobrynin but by an unknown Georgian party boss. That cannot be explained as the replacement of the gerontocracy by a new generation of Russian leaders.

Grigori Romanov, fired last week, was not one of the Brezhnev-Chernenko old guard. Like Mikhail Gorbachev, he was one of the new crop put onto the fast track by the enforcer of change, Yuri Andropov. Mr. Gorbachev has forced Mr. Romanov out for the oldest of reasons: The new man at the top did not want his chief rival looking over his shoulder.

Nor was Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov an old fogey. When he tried to redirect money from land forces into high technology, we saw last year a combination of old soldiers and party stalwarts forced him out as chief of staff. Now Marshal Ogarkov's new book, "History Teaches Vigilance," is officially noticed. His return to the Defense Ministry would mean that those who opposed his strategy would be on the list for removal.

This is no mere shake-up. A purge is under way, none the less systematic and far-reaching for being bloodless.

Much more than the torch is being passed. This Moscow circus has three rings: (1) Among the "young" men, in their 50s and 60s, the human element of clashing ambitions is at work. (2) Among the competing institutions—the party, the military, the KGB—a power struggle is under way. (3) Most important, among the economic ideologues, a decision is being made that will profoundly affect the way the Soviet Union is run.

It is news to nobody that the Soviet system does not work. After nearly 70 years of communism it is hard to keep blaming the system for the country's inability to feed its people. The Andropovites now in charge at the Kremlin know that the ignoble experiment of central direction has failed, and that great chunks of the party apparatus and its present leaders must follow yesterday's Mensheviks to history's ash heap.

Mr. Gorbachev cannot admit that. He must blame the systemic failure on lack of discipline, on drunkenness or on corruption—all non-ideological sins, and all prevalent, but not at the heart of the problem.

That problem was laid out for all to see in the "Novosibirsk paper," leaked by the Andropov-Gorbachev faction two years ago. What is needed is not mere decentralization, or mild reform toward market responsiveness, but a rooting out of "class groups" that have taken over in the theoretically classless society. Worst of these is the group that occupies "numerous cozy niches with ill-defined responsibilities"—the party bureaucrats who are the economy's most and productive middlemen.

That heretical paper was written by Professor Tatyana Zaslavskaya, a full member of the Academy of Sciences, who promptly dropped out of sight. Now, in the Gorbachev ascendancy, she is back, haranguing colleagues in Novosibirsk and being respectfully interviewed in Izvestia.

Today her protected heresy is even more brazen: She predicts that attempts to reform the economy, with managerial autonomy and bonuses to productive workers, will encounter strong internal opposition.

What makes her opposition of resistance so hot stuff? In communist ideology, "contradictions"—competing interests—are not supposed to be "antagonistic." In reality, of course, they are—and if they become so recognized, you have laid the groundwork for a top-to-bottom purge throughout the Soviet Union.

According to Elizabeth Teague, a crack Kremlinologist and Tatyana-tracker for profile Free Press, the word favored by a Russian economist to describe bureaucratic bloated is translated as "hypertrophy," the unhealthy enlargement of organs. Mr. Gorbachev, while sticking to the "non-antagonistic" orthodoxy in his speeches, has picked up that word to lash out at "the hypertrophy and degeneration of personal interests."

The purge is gaining speed. History, as Marshal Ogarkov says, teaches vigilance. If a purge is not complete, the purgers are purged.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

France, Germany, SDI

I was baffled by William Pfaff's statement—in his column "The French See Danger in Germany" (July 2)—about French fears that Soviet proposals for neutralization and unification might draw West Germany out of the West. Since the famous offers of Stalin in 1952-53, there has been no attempt by the Soviet Union to trade German unity—that is, abandonment of the Communist regime in East Germany—for a West German withdrawal from NATO. Nor is such an attempt likely for as long as all political parties in Bonn, including the "realist" fac-

tion of the Greens, continue to utterly ignore such an option.

New French fears are motivated by the possibility, as Claude Chénisson, the former French foreign minister, put it in an interview in the Paris daily Liberation last May 3, that America's Strategic Defense Initiative will erode the deterrent value of nuclear weapons, thus encouraging the West German pacifist movement and those who want to get rid of nuclear weapons altogether. This is one of the major reasons why the French government voiced its strong opposition to the SDI concept.

WALTER SCHUTZ, Paris.

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## U.S. Harries A Shipment Of Missiles To Pakistan

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is expediting delivery of Sidewinder and Stinger missiles to Pakistan as part of its effort to bolster defenses there against Soviet and Afghan air incursions.

A State Department statement said Wednesday that "a number" of Sidewinders, air-to-air missiles previously on order for Pakistan's fleet of F-16 fighters, were being shipped "as well as other appropriate air-defense equipment."

The statement said explicitly that the decision to expedite the shipment was made "in response to repeated violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory by Communist aircraft operating from Afghanistan," and it called the missiles "an appropriate response" to them.

No other details were made public. But U.S. officials said privately that 100 Sidewinders were being rushed to Pakistan and that the "other appropriate air-defense equipment" involved an unspecified number of shoulder-fired, surface-to-air Stinger missiles, worth \$8.5 million.

A Pakistani request for ground or airborne radar for improved detection and interception of Afghan aircraft remains under study, one official said.

The increasing air incursions, some reportedly by Soviet-piloted planes, are viewed as an attempt by the Soviet Union to increase pressure on the Pakistani government to curtail support for Afghan rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

On March 5 the administration formally notified Congress of its intent to provide Pakistan with a \$30-million package of air-defense equipment, including 500 Sidewinder missiles. The 500 Sidewinders being rushed there are part of this package, but the Stingers are an extra, a U.S. official said.

The United States has earmarked \$325 million for military assistance to Pakistan this fiscal year. Pakistan must pay interest at the going market rate, which has placed financial constraints on what Pakistan can afford to buy in addition to 40 F-16s already purchased from the United States.

## Kim Il Sung Molds a Workers' State With Little Time for Lovers or Strollers

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

PYONGYANG, North Korea — One of the most striking things about daily life in North Korea is the routine that Kim Il Sung appears to have imposed on the almost 20 million inhabitants of this "workers' state."

Behind the stream of propaganda about mutual love between President Kim and the people is a

### North Korea

#### One Man's Country

Second of three articles

system of authority and discipline that has thrust itself into every corner of life. Basing itself on the claim of Mr. Kim's "universal genius," the government has set out to organize as many hours in the citizen's day as possible.

When officials are asked why there are so few people in Pyongyang's streets, they say that it is because nearly everyone, from the youngest to the oldest, is busy.

Diplomats who watch the comings and goings in their neighborhoods say many set out at dawn, finish past dusk and spend much of their nonworking time studying President Kim's teachings or taking part in compulsory labor such as clearing snow, which keeps many working until midnight.

In this setting, it comes as a surprise to see young couples in a grassy park beside the Potong River at midmorning, walking away from the city center.

"A good place for lovers, I think," an official commented as the black government limousine swept along a parkway, heading for a tour of the city's maternity hospital. There, the official lapsed back into ritual praise of Mr. Kim.

After a weeklong tour, the lovers in the park seem like a symbol of a spontaneity and privacy that has to struggle to survive. In conversations about what Mr. Kim has achieved, officials say individual ambitions have faded away in the face of economic and social achievements since 1953.

Much material progress has been achieved. Pyongyang, in ruins when the war ended in 1953, has been rebuilt in a style evocative of Moscow. Wide avenues with center lanes reserved for VIP traffic are flanked by huge buildings and monuments, most of them dedicated to Mr. Kim or his doctrines.

The city, which officially has 800,000 people but which some Westerners believe has twice that



A view of central Pyongyang, a city that lay in ruins in 1953 when the Korean War ended.

number, is immaculately clean, the streets swept daily by women. Much attention has been given to parks and flower beds.

Most residents of the capital live in apartment buildings, travel to work on a subway in which the stations are decorated with marble and mosaics, and shop in stores that are impressively stocked with basic consumer goods, though short of meat and fresh foods.

Compared with China, the clothing is varied, with women in attractive summer dresses and children in smart school uniforms. Despite industries in the suburbs, the air is clean.

But anybody traveling outside the capital is left with the feeling that Pyongyang itself is a monument. Kaesong, a city of at least 200,000 people 80 miles (129 kilometers) to the south, provides a stark contrast, with dilapidated buildings, peasants in patchwork jackets pushing handcarts and dogs running free in the streets.

In the capital, there not only are no handcars or dogs but also no heavy vehicles during much of the day, when they are banned.

Rural areas, where about 40 percent of the people live, are equally neat. Despite the intensity of the food growing, the government has trouble providing people with a balanced diet. Diplomats taking leave in Beijing return with baskets loaded with pork, beef and fresh vegetables, as well as tinned fruit.

Officials described a food distribution system under which most urban dwellers are provided with rations of rice and meat at their workplace.

Diplomats say they believe one reason for the food scarcities is that the government's extravagance in other areas has drained away the capital needed to modernize farming. Travelers see little mechanization in the fields, and labor intensity is such that all urban dwellers have to spend a week each year helping with the harvest.

A factor in economic development has been Mr. Kim's battle to keep pace with South Korea, which has boasted one of the world's fastest growth rates in the last decade.

Diplomats say that this, as well as the enormous expenditure on showpiece projects, in particular the development of Pyongyang.

"I think Kim figured that most people coming here would base their judgments on what they saw in the capital and decided to spend his money here," a diplomat said.

There are serious credit problems. Three Western countries that maintain missions here — Austria, Finland and Sweden — spend much of their time trying to obtain payment for goods delivered years ago. Sweden is owed \$80 million for Volvo cars and heavy mining equipment from the 1970s.

The brother of Sweden's prime minister, a businessman, was promised by Mr. Kim earlier this year that the bill would be paid. It was not.

The showcase approach is most evident in two Pyongyang institutions regularly shown to foreigners, the No. 1 Senior Middle School and the maternity hospital. Both display millions of dollars of equipment bought from the West, apparently with cash. The sense that both institutions are exhibitions, first and foremost, is heightened by the unused look of much of the equipment, the quiet in the corridors and the array of red plastic plaques attesting to inspection tours made by Mr. Kim and his son, Kim Jong Il.

At the school, room after room is filled with videotape recorders from Japan and digital laboratory equipment from West Germany, and the music room has 25 electric organs from Japan. The 2,000-bed maternity hospital is stuffed with equipment that would make many Western hospitals envious — a dental surgery set-up from West Germany, ultrasound equipment from Japan, radio-isotope machines from Hungary and a Japanese two-way television system that allows visitors on the ground floor to talk to patients in every ward.

The attempt to project an idealized view of life confronts a major obstacle in the forbidding reputation the country has earned over the years with its dulling propaganda, its self-imposed isolation and allegations that have linked it to the training and financing of terrorists, drug dealing through its embassies and other activities both violent and bizarre.

As in Stalinist Russia, there are

disturbing glimpses of another force, something that marshals opinion and penalizes those stepping out of line. Partly, it is a matter of silence and daring eyes in reaction to questions.

On the train to Pyongyang from the border town of Sinuiju, across the Yalu River from China, a middle-aged Korean in the dining car, inhibitions loosened by the local beer, offered a toast to the visitors and later visited them in their compartment. Thirty seconds after he entered, an attendant yanked him away to a compartment several doors down and closed the door, after which muffled voices and protests were heard for two hours.

As the week progresses, it becomes clear that no unsupervised contacts with the people will be tolerated. Making impromptu stops to take photographs in Pyongyang proves nearly impossible, and hotel waiters are summoned away the moment exchanges go beyond the menu.

The caution extends to arranging visits to institutions that are eerily quiet. Visits to Pyongyang's showcase No. 1 Senior Middle School are scheduled after most classes have ended for the day. At the maternity hospital, delivery rooms are deserted, many of the laboratories idle and corridors oddly devoid of activity, all at midmorning on a weekday.

Yet between visits to institutions, where guides speak tirelessly of the leadership of Mr. Kim and present an image of the society as one that has no place for individualism, there are moments when human nature peeps through.

Now and then, enjoyment shows up on the official program. Visitors to Mangyongdae, Mr. Kim's official birthplace, are surprised to find their guides leading them directly from the hallowed precincts of the cottage to a fair close by. There, adults and children fresh from gazing reverentially at the sandpit where Mr. Kim played as a child can be seen laughing, scrapping and behaving as everywhere.

But the sense of a highly regimented society with penalties for unlicensed behavior is never far away. A woman walking toward the roller coaster with a small boy appeared seized by panic when a foreigner tried to take her picture, turning on her heels and running away. Moments later, children jostling at an ice cream stall dispersed rapidly after spying the camera, some of them gesturing angrily.

A camera is regarded with suspicion in many countries, but in North Korea, officials seem to consider it lethal. After this correspondent wandered 50 yards from his hotel and snapped a picture of a young woman with a wheelbarrow doing some gardening, an interpreter was overcome with anxiety.

After 15 minutes huddled with a group of drivers who had witnessed the incident, the interpreter returned and said he hoped there would be no repercussions.

Only once in seven days was there an opportunity to talk to anybody outside a chain of officials, guides and administrators, and that occasion, at a workers' residential complex a few miles from the center of Pyongyang, was arranged at a time when the place was deserted.

The woman whose apartment was opened for inspection, Mrs. Ryong, said an array of pictures of Mr. Kim in the four rooms — at least three in each — were there because she and her husband wanted them, not because they were required.

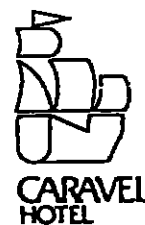
In the sparsely kitchen, a loud-

speaker hooked into a public-address system was attached to the wall. Officials said this was for announcements. Defectors to the South in recent years have said such systems are used to direct a stream of propaganda into people's homes.

Similar accounts say that most North Koreans have only "fixed dial" radios, capable of receiving broadcasts from Pyongyang but not those from the South. Television sets have a choice of three stations, closing about 9 P.M.

To a Westerner, the image that emerged was one of a land of numbing tedium, a perception strengthened by the blank looks on the faces of people along the way.

Next: Images of the United States.



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## ASEAN Sways Shultz on Cambodian Peace Talks

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a notable shift of view, expressed general U.S. backing Thursday for indirect talks on Cambodia as proposed by the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia.

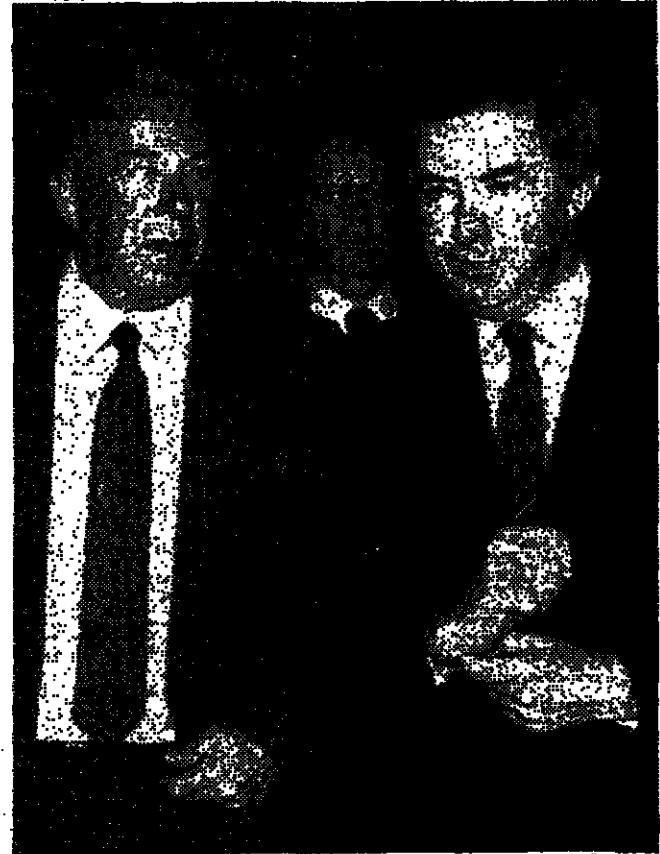
Mr. Shultz's remarks in a closed meeting, as reported by a senior aide, fell short of a definitive U.S. endorsement of the negotiating initiative. But the secretary of state's comments appeared far more sympathetic, and much less critical, than statements he was making on the subject less than a week ago.

Foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) formally urged Vietnam on Monday to agree to indirect talks aimed at a political settlement of the war in Cambodia. The proposed talks would be between the three groups of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian guerrillas, on the one hand, and a Vietnamese delegation including representatives of the Vietnamese-installed Cambodian government, on the other.

The two groups would talk to each other through an intermediary. Mr. Shultz, in Malaysia for a meeting of foreign ministers from ASEAN, its Western partners and Japan, had earlier expressed opposition to "anything that has in it implicit recognition of the puppet arrangement the Vietnamese have in Cambodia."

A senior aide said that Mr. Shultz had mentioned this concern in a closed meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers but had then expressed the view that the final design of the proposal "had taken care of that."

"He is in general very supportive" of the ASEAN proposal now, the State Department official said. He said Mr. Shultz understood



George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, left, talked with Joe Clark, Canada's foreign minister, Thursday at a meeting in Malaysia of the ASEAN nations and their allies.

ASEAN's desire to have a mechanism for maintaining a political initiative to seek Vietnamese willingness to negotiate seriously.

Vietnam has been sharply critical of the proposal in recent press accounts. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official who was in Hanoi recently quoted Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as having said that indirect talks as proposed by

ASEAN were "completely out of the question."

Malaysia's foreign minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, who originated the idea in somewhat different form several months ago, said at a news conference that he did not accept the Vietnamese comments to date as a formal rejection and that "we must never say die" to a political solution in Cambodia.

#### Response to Hanoi on MIAs

Barbara Crossette of The New York Times reported earlier from Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Shultz has declared that the United States is ready to work "promptly and decisively" with Vietnam to resolve the issue of missing U.S. servicemen.

The comment Wednesday was

his first public response to a request for "high-level" talks on the issue that was passed from Hanoi to Washington last week by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia.

At a news conference at the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Mr. Shultz said:

"I think the next step for us is — as we will be doing — to organize the kind of group we think would be best able to respond and to let them know in Hanoi that we'd like to start to work on this problem. We want to work at it as promptly and decisively as possible."

Vietnam decided last week to turn over the remains of 26 Americans thought to have died in Indochina. This was the largest repatriation of remains of MIAs announced since 1975, when South Vietnam fell to the armies of the North. More than 2,400 Americans are still listed as missing in Indochina, over half of them in Vietnam.

Mr. Shultz indicated that the United States was prepared to deal with Vietnam directly at a high level. Officials traveling in the Shultz party have suggested that Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, might be among officials likely to visit Hanoi.

#### Vietnam Assails Secretary

Vietnam asserted Thursday that Mr. Shultz's visit to Cambodian refugee camps on Tuesday revealed U.S. support for what Hanoi alleges is a Thai plan to send armed Cambodians to sabotage the government in Phnom Penh. The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

The Communist Party newspaper, Nhan Dan, quoted by the Vietnam News Agency, said the visit showed Washington's "ambitious strategy to come back and secure a foothold in this vital region of Asia after being booted out 10 years ago."

#### Taiwan Cuts Tie With Bolivia

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Taiwan has broken diplomatic relations with Bolivia because the Latin American nation established ties with the People's Republic of China, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

## Philippines to Investigate Allegations That Officials Shipped Money Abroad

Reuters

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos ordered an investigation Thursday into allegations that Philippine government officials and businessmen had sent money abroad illegally for U.S. property and other investments.

The order followed disclosure by a California newspaper that several prominent Filipinos, including Mr. Marcos, his wife, Imelda, and some of their closest associates, had

property in the United States worth millions of dollars.

The report by the San Jose Mercury News, which appeared in a number of Philippine opposition publications, said many of the investments and purchases were handled by lawyers, holding corporations or business associates.

The newspaper did not question the legality of the deals but said they were complex and sometimes made ownership difficult to trace.

A Philippine government statement made no mention of investments that the Mercury News said were held by Mr. Marcos and his wife and the dozen or so others named by the newspaper or whether they would be included in the inquiry.

The statement said allegations in Manila that activities violated Philippine law were "apparently based on innuendoes, rumors and gossip."

### Hussein Meets With Arafat

The Associated Press

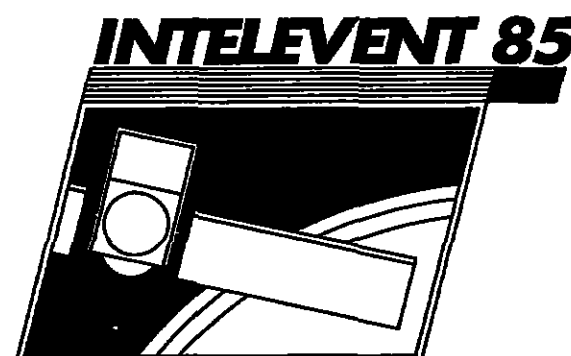
AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met Thursday with King Hussein of Jordan to discuss plans for an Arab summit, radio Jordan announced. It said the meeting had been attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri.

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15.45 SKY TRAX 2	20.10 THE NEW CAMERO CAMERA
16.30 SKY TRAX 3	20.40 DETECTIVE SCHOOL
17.30 MR ED	21.05 DEADLY QUEST HORROR SHOW
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
CNA Fin	4857	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2	
WPA	1251	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	
Unicom	1257	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	
Unicom	1257	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	
Unicom	1257	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	
Unicom	1257	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	
Unicom	1257	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	
Unicom	1257	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	
Unicom	1257	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	
Unicom	1257	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1337.2	1340.4	1337.2	+ 3.2	
Trans	449.7	450.4	449.7	+ 0.7	
Unions	151.3	151.5	151.3	+ 0.2	
Comp	55.3	55.7	55.3	+ 0.4	

NYSE Index					
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	111.95	111.65	111.95	+ 0.30	
Industrials	104.67	104.37	104.67	+ 0.30	
Utilities	118.24	117.81	118.24	+ 0.43	
Finance	121.93	121.57	121.93	+ 0.36	

NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	High	Low
99	93	107	299	202	97
99	93	107	299	202	97
99	93	107	299	202	97
99	93	107	299	202	97
99	93	107	299	202	97

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Bonds	Utilities	Industrials	Close	Chg.	
7.38	7.38	7.38	7.38	+ 0.04	
7.38	7.38	7.38	7.38	+ 0.04	
7.38	7.38	7.38	7.38	+ 0.04	
7.38	7.38	7.38	7.38	+ 0.04	
7.38	7.38	7.38	7.38	+ 0.04	

NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	High	Low
99	93	107	299	202	97
99	93	107	299	202	97
99	93	107	299	202	97
99	93	107	299	202	97
99	93	107	299	202	97

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
BAI	254	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
BAI	254	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
BAI	254	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
BAI	254	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
BAI	254	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
BAI	254	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	

NYSE Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
23.27	23.27	23.27	+ 0.02		
23.27	23.27	23.27	+ 0.02		
23.27	23.27	23.27	+ 0.02		
23.27	23.27	23.27	+ 0.02		
23.27	23.27	23.27	+ 0.02		

## NYSE Prices Hit Record High

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange broke into record territory Thursday as the Dow Jones industrial average closing at an all-time high of 1,337.20.

The Dow was only slightly higher during most of the session. It gained 4.81 on the day, partly on late buying.

Advancing stocks led declining ones by 3-2 ratio. Volume picked up, totaling 122.8 million shares compared with 108.2 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the market moved higher on the view that lower oil prices and a weaker dollar would help produce better corporate earnings in the second half of the year. Mexico cut its oil prices and analysts believe this will put more pressure on the price of OPEC oil. A weaker dollar should benefit companies with large overseas markets because it will make their products less expensive for foreigners to buy.

In addition, efforts the Federal Reserve already has made to push U.S. interest rates lower will improve corporate earnings in the second half of year, said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. He said money that is flowing out of money market funds and fixed-income securities will move into equities and bolster stock prices.

Noting that the multinational companies led the market higher Wednesday, Hugh Johnson of First Albany said the "dollar-driven earnings problems of the multinational market leaders, such as IBM, could be reversing themselves."

But in order for this movement to develop

## U.S. M-1 Up \$4 Billion

**NEW YORK** — The basic U.S. money supply measure, M-1, rose \$4 billion in late June, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported Thursday.

The Fed said the closely watched M-1 measure rose to a seasonally adjusted average of \$596 billion in the week ended July 1 from \$592 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

For the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged \$582.8 billion, a 10.4-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate of gain from the previous 13 weeks. The Fed has a target for M-1 growth of between 4 percent and 7 percent from the fourth quarter of 1984 through the fourth quarter of 1985.

into a trend, the dollar will have to continue weakening. Mr. Johnson said. For that to occur, U.S. interest rates will have to fall further, he said.

CNA Financial Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 56 1/4.

TWA was second, advancing 1 1/2 to 21 1/2. Other transportation issues responded to news that Mexico had lowered its oil prices. UAL Inc., the parent company of United Airlines, added 1/2 to 55 1/2. AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, rose 1/4 to 48 1/2. Santa Fe Southern Pacific rose 1/4 to 35 1/2.

Thursday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 122,790,000  
Prev. P.M. vol. 108,180,000  
Prev. consolidated close 127,834.80

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

Standard & Poor's Index

AMEX Sales

NASDAQ Index

AMEX Most Actives

AMEX Stock Index

## WALL STREET MYTHS and KING RICHARD III

The "Street" is not alone in cultivating myths, fantasies dished out by "elitists" to the "public." Other milieus caress irrational beliefs. After five hundred years, scholars are trying to modify the image of King Richard III, Shakespeare's villain, "Misspoken Dick," valiant crookback prodigy... indignant and deformed lump... bottled spider. Richard's reign (two years and two months) was one of the shortest in England's history. His character, writes an historian, "was nowhere so complex as that of other English monarchs like the psychopathic Henry VIII, or the profligate Charles II."

Yet, it is Richard III, who has a 3,000 member society named after him, working indefatigably to put up plaques in his name, and win him a fair hearing for their hero. One of the few things that seem reasonably certain about Richard is that he was not deformed. The hunchback, the withered arm, the malignant face, were inventions of Tudor propagandists. The Richardians of the world are rallying in a campaign against 500 years of calumny.

Who will organize a club to hype the image of professional pessimists, fiscal mythmakers, whose errand, universally publicized, "predictions," decimated multitudes of investors? When our analysts were urging clients to "dally pariahs of doom," the Dow was drooping around 800. We insisted that the DJ's would "touch 1,000 before hitting 750," a forecast which contradicted the bleatings of highly-vocal "bears."

How many readers recall when Granville, scuttled rationality, divining that the DJ's would collapse under 650, an hallucination consistent with crisis-oriented pundits who still await the Apocalypse. When Kaufman, one of America's most quoted oracles, claimed that the Prime Rate, then 19%, would escalate, we balked, stating that the "Prime" would plunge under 13%. And now? Our forthcoming letter discusses why the DJ's will catapult over 2,000, with sympathetic upswings in secondary and emerging equities; in addition, we highlight a low-priced, natural resource stock that is selling at less than twice, annual cash flow; cash flow that may spiral geometrically.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone...

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Past performance does not guarantee future results

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12 Month High Low Stock



# Herald Tribune WEEKEND

July 12, 1985

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## A Festival for and by Alwin Nikolais

by David Stevens

**AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France** — Alwin Nikolais, choreographer, designer, composer, lighting technician, teacher and all-around theatrical magician, brought his genius for filling space to this sun-drenched city, where for the last two weeks he has been the focal point of Danse à Aix, the annual contemporary dance festival.

The idea of this year's festival was that it would be "with and around" Nikolais, who at 72 and with a flowing white mane now cuts a patriarchal figure without being any the less ebullient. Nikolais concocted a street entertainment, which is one of the features of the Aix festival, and the Nikolais Dance Theater came with two programs that included a new work, "Contact," commissioned for the occasion. In addition, he and Murray Louis, his longtime collaborator at New York's Henry Street Playhouse, took

daily classes with young dancers in the festival's training program.

In addition there were programs choreographed or danced, or both, by Louis and two European-based former members of Nikolais's company — Carolyn Carlson, who for several years headed her own modern dance troupe at the Paris Opera and is now based in Venice, and Susan Buirge, who has been prime mover in the French contemporary dance scene for more than a decade and, as artistic adviser of Danse à Aix, is the person who brought this year's program into being.

And there was might be called a third generation of Nikolais disciples. They include the young French companies, Beau Geste and Lolita, whose ranks include graduates of the Centre National de Danse Contemporaine at Angers, which Nikolais headed for several years after it was created in 1978 by the French Cultural Ministry. And other programs included choreographers

and dancers who have worked or studied with Buirge.

The most fun at the festival seems to have been the street project, choreographed by Nikolais for gymnasts and staged in Cours Mirabeau, Aix's short but grandiose principal street, wide and shaded by majestic rows of plane trees.

"The theme was that man seems to want to fly," Nikolais said. "Western man at least, not Eastern — Eastern dancers don't extend, they don't jump. So for this occasion I decided to join the Western world, be part of the milieu that wants to escape."

For his "School for Bird People," about half the length of Cours Mirabeau was closed off and the gymnast-dancers were brought on "nesting" in a wagon of hay towed by a tractor. One by one they tumbled off and went into action on ropes dangled down from high in the trees.

One of Nikolais's early jobs was playing the piano accompaniment in a silent movie

house, and he did not really settle on dance until, as a young man in the early 1930s, he was bowled over by the experience of seeing a performance by Mary Wigman, the German modern dance pioneer. But he had always been interested in the technical aspects of production, and beginning in 1953 with his own company he began to build up a body of works of dance theater in which his own choreography, sets, costumes, lighting, and ad hoc electronic sound vied for audience attention and combined in stunning theatricality.

The titles of some of his best known ones are a program in themselves: "Masks, Props and Mobiles," "Kaleidoscope," "Totem," "Image," "Tower," "Tense Involvement," "Vidéo Games," "Mechanical Organ," "Schema" (his 1980 creation for the Paris Opera) and his new work for Aix, "Contact."

**I**N the beginning, Nikolais's works often disconcerted the dance audience and he was sometimes accused of dehumanizing the dancer. Yet he says that "I always motivated everything I did by dance," and that while many of his works present the dancer as part of an environment, there are as many pieces that are not oriented that way.

Nikolais says he is trying to raise funds to do a retrospective of his work. "I want to go over all the videos and find the things I think hold up. We won't need everything; I explore the same idea in different pieces and some of them have similar subject matter."

"What interests me in the early pieces is the minimalism. How did I have the guts to have a dancer just stand there and swing a leg back and forth thirty times?" Nikolais praised the young European dancers that he has been teaching at Aix. "They take their classes much more seriously than Americans," he said. "They are much more focused." Americans tend to spread themselves too thin these days, he added, "they take everything, classical, modern, Argentine tango, ballet throwing..."

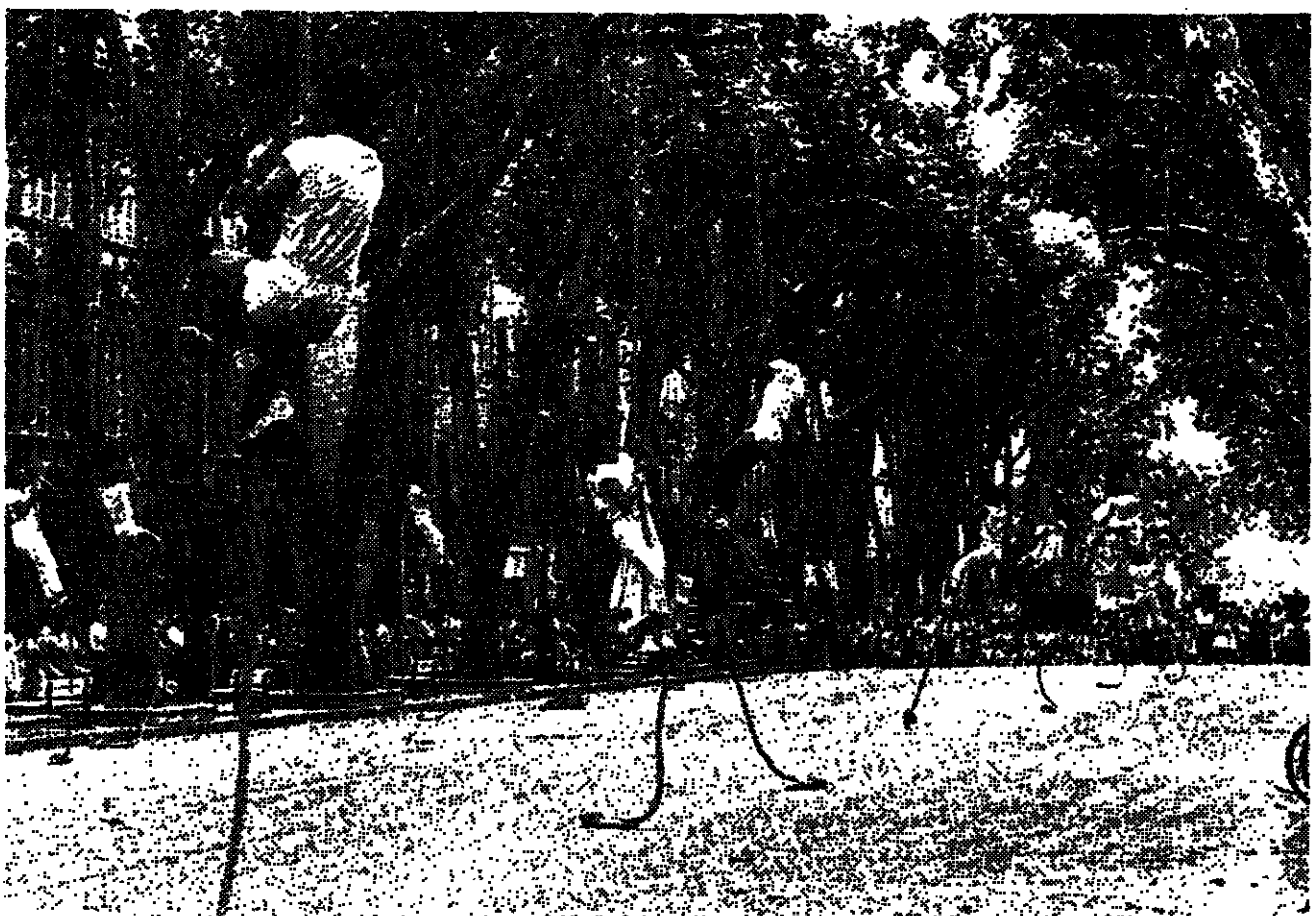
He spoke with regret about a couple of opportunities lost through the deaths of potential collaborators. One was a project he was discussing with Buckminster Fuller before the architect-engineer died in 1983. "And about a year before he died, George Balanchine asked me to do something for his New York City Ballet. I would have loved to do that."

The idea of Balanchine's neoclassical troupe doing a work by Nikolais is an intriguing one, but when Nikolais speaks of his idea of dance it is one that Balanchine easily could have subscribed to.

"Dance," says Nikolais, "is motion that contains its own intelligence — it is not mere decoration."



Nikolais, on truck, surveys scene; below, with Susan Buirge.



Nikolais's gymnasts in Aix's Cours Mirabeau.

## Searching for the Real Picodon

**SAOU, France** — This is a rugged, mountainous and captivating corner of the world, a rather lost little patch of the Midi. It's a land where, on most summer days, the weatherman pronounces that the day will be *beau et chaud*, and where purple plots of lavender and hyssop embellish the Kodachrome landscape of blue skies, green fields, and terra cotta roofs.

As you drive along the steep and winding departmental roads, crossing the streams the French like to call rivers, you are likely to be detained by a passing band of goats roaming in search of the tasty herbs and mountain wildflowers that will make fragrant and rich their highly prized milk.

For this is cheese land, a region where, historically, every farmer had at least one

Everywhere, locals want their cheese to taste as it always has, and local palates usually prefer the stronger, rather than milder. At the same time, the merchants in Paris try to convince farmers to produce a cheese that will please their own clientele, whose tastes are leaning more and more toward cheeses that are lighter, blander, aged for hours or days, not weeks or months.

To make matters even more complicated, today "local" tastes change drastically from village to village.

According to Michèle Tariot, a Saou cheese-maker who sells her picodon at the markets in nearby Crest and Saillans, local tastes change by the kilometer.

"When I go to Crest, I know I'll sell more creamy cheese, while in Saillans, 15 kilometers away, the older the cheese, the better they love it," she says.

Like many of their neighbors in the Drôme, Michèle and Guy Tariot gave up

raising pigs for goats several years ago, as a national appetite for goat cheese grew, and local banks decided that the future of the department was in goat cheese and the sparkling white wine known as Clairette de Die.

"But if you see people making goat cheese, it's not necessarily out of a love of cheese-making," explained one farmer. "It's because people can't make a living selling goat milk to a co-op, but they can by making their own goat cheese and selling it at markets."

To appeal to local and national tastes, most farmers, like the Tariots and the Maginets, go to market with several varieties of picodon. Young cheese, one to two days old, is sold as *tomme de chèvre*, while those 3 to 10 days old are called *tomme fraîche*. The older picodon, made by what is now known as the *méthode Dieuloufi*, is aged in the traditional manner.

Mrs. Tariot, a buxom young blonde with a

Continued on page 9

PATRICIA WELLS

"poor man's cow." The locals talk of days not so long ago when children were raised on goat's milk and when breakfast consisted of *pain de campagne* spread with fresh-churned goat's butter, and *café au lait* was made, necessarily, with steaming goat's milk.

When the goats stopped producing milk during the cooler months, families dug into terra cotta pots in search of picodon, tiny discs of chèvre washed several times in homemade *gnole*, or eau-de-vie, then air-dried and put away to age and harden, to last through the long days of winter.

Today, this traditional mountain cheese of the Drôme and Ardèche departments is enjoying a solid rebirth. Picodon is one of the latest cheeses to obtain its Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée (AOC), meaning that its history and tradition is being protected and its method and region of fabrication strictly defined and limited.

Ideally, the AOC should make for better cheese. But in the minds of Solange and Emile Magnet, cheese-makers who campaigned for 23 years to obtain the AOC granted to picodon in 1983, the fight may not have been worth it.

"We had to make a lot of concessions," Magnet said with a shrug, sipping a bottle of beer on the front porch of his farm, a porch properly decorated with a colorful poster depicting France's 27 AOC cheeses.

To obtain the AOC, the cheese-makers had to agree to expand the geographic limits beyond their little corner of the Drôme, and gave in to a shorter aging time.

While the picodon of *autrefois* was aged for months, the picodon of the 1980s can go to market at the tender age of 12 days. In other words, the hard, piquant, pungent disc the locals consider the authentic picodon resembles not at all the fresh, mild, faintly fragrant little goat cheese that looks much like any young chèvre found in all parts of France. Now, instead of a single authentic picodon there are indeed, many.

"I'm afraid what's happened is that the taste of our local cheese is being flattened. At 12 days, the cheese hasn't had a chance to develop any character," Magnet complains.

He insists that a minimum of a month's aging, what he likes to call *un petit mois*, is necessary to give the cheese character and flavor.

The situation is not unique to picodon cheese-makers. For today the same story is being replayed all over France.



A poster for the Fête du Picodon.

## Remembering John Gilbert

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**T**HE Hollywood of the 1920s still fascinates millions and books on the subject tumble from the presses to rival in sales those on dieting, health and cuisine.

In the late '20s Horace Liveright, an adventurous publisher who had on his list Freud, O'Neill, Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson and Faulkner, was approached by a young film buff who proposed a book on film and film folk.

"Are you insane?" the publisher said. "People who go to the movies don't read and people who read don't go to the movies."

In 1925 it was estimated that more than 50 million Americans went to the movies every week. The number of those who attend regularly these days has sunk to five million. The absentee apparently stay home to read of Hollywood's quondam glory, of the flamboyant personalities that peopled it six decades ago and of the scandals that once were front-page news.

In large measure what they read is untruthful trash, couched and rehashed from fan magazines and yellowed tabloids. Recently there have been some exceptions. Among these are Gloria Swanson's candid "Swanson on Swanson," David Robinson's exhaustive biography of Charlie Chaplin (containing valuable information missing from Chaplin's autobiography), Leonard Maltin's account of Darryl F. Zanuck's ups and downs, and now Leatrice Gilbert Fountain's "Dark Star," the story of her father, John Gilbert, whose celluloid shadow set women to dreaming of wild amorous abandon.

Gilbert was a daze in his day. His films played to capacity in the cinema palaces, but his private life received more coverage than his movies.

Actresses found him irresistible. Laurette Taylor never got over their affair and took to drink. His romance with Greta Garbo was avidly followed in the press. Lillian Gish, the Duse of the screen, selected him to be her leading man, but she alone seems to have remained aloof, disliking their kissing scenes and rejecting his marriage proposal. To the disappointment of Garbo he wed Ina Claire, the American theater's foremost comedienne.

"How does it feel to be married to a star?" a reporter asked Miss Claire.

"Ask Mr. Gilbert," she replied, but the headlines read: "Gilbert Marries Stage Actress."

That marriage ended in divorce and he married a film beauty, Virginia Bruce. At the end of his life Marlene Dietrich was his great and good friend.

When he challenged Jim Tully, the hobo author, to fisticuffs in a Hollywood restaurant because the latter had insulted him in a magazine article, Tully knocked him out. Photographs of the fracas hit the front pages of all the tabloids, but editorially Gilbert was praised for defending his honor.

His dutiful daughter has spent years collecting information about her once-famous father. She has interviewed his surviving associates, his friends and lady friends, plowed through newspaper morgues to read all that has been printed about him and has studied his old films.

She has affectionate memories of him, but she was only 11 when he died in 1936 at age 37, and her mother, the late Leatrice Joy, then a young actress in de Mille productions, divorced Gilbert shortly before their child was born. Her parents remained on cordial terms and he was often a guest in his former wife's house and adored his little daughter.

She has set the scene of movieland in its hectic heyday and sketched a whole gallery of its prominent figures at that period, but her main purpose is to refute the legend that Gilbert, the highest-salaried silent screen actor, was defeated by the talkie test.

Gilbert made his vocal debut in "The Hollywood Revue," doing the balcony scene

teens, the future star found work as a scriptwriter and as an actor. The French director, Maurice Tourneur, took him on as an assistant and the youngster, a quick study, mastered the technical side of his trade sufficiently to direct some forgotten minor movies himself, but he settled for acting.

Of tall, athletic build, he moved gracefully and his intense dark eyes threw longing glances that inflamed lovelorn females. His flashing smile disclosed a set of gleaming teeth beneath the mustache of Dumas musketeer. He was photogenic despite a long, pointed nose.

Under John Ford's direction he impersonated a Mississippi riverboat gambler in "Cameo Kirby." Irving Thalberg, recently appointed production chief at the newly formed MGM, realized his potential and signed him to a long-term contract.



Gilbert, photographed by Edward Steichen.

from "Romeo and Juliet" with Norma Shearer as his Juliet. In this skit it was played first straight and then as a spoof of what might happen to it were it rewritten by a Hollywood hack. Even the drama critic Brooks Atkinson found no fault with Gilbert's delivery.

A short time later Gilbert starred in a terrible talkie. Audiences uttered at the sound of Gilbert's high voice uttering love declarations. His daughter implies that on this occasion the microphone had been rigged to register him falsetto. Why? Because Louis B. Mayer was bent on driving him from the screen or at least forcing him to break his lucrative contract.

Gilbert was born in a tiny Utah town, the child of theatrical parents, members of a roving stock company. His father deserted his wife and son and the boy grew up imagining that he had been born out of wedlock. He delighted in that delusion for it marked him as an exception. Years later he learned that he was painfully legitimate when his wayward father showed up as an extra in one of his son's films. He was deeply resentful for his fatherless childhood. He lent his returned parent money, but stipulated that he must not appear in any of his movies and must avoid seeing him again.

Drifting to Los Angeles when he was in his

To a marked degree the Gilbert screen image was Thalberg's creation. He tested his discovery in supporting roles and in program features and, judging audience reaction from Gilbert's mounting fan mail, carried the campaign forward. Against the protests of Mayer, the studio manager, chose him to be Mae Murray's partner in Erich von Stroheim's exotic version of "The Merry Widow." The shooting of that film was troubled with temperamental conflicts, but when released it enjoyed wide success.

Gilbert's status was further secured when he played the hero in King Vidor's epic of World War I, "The Big Parade," which broke all box-office records, running two years on Broadway.

A Swedish starlet had been imported by MGM and showed promise in her two initial American ventures. She was to appear in a strong sex drama, "Flesh and the Devil," and its director, Clarence Brown, was searching for the leading man. Gilbert, who had seen and admired her work, volunteered. He had not met her and they were only introduced when he came to the set to enact some torrid love scenes. Their romance before the cameras blossomed into a reality and she moved to his hilltop chateau and stayed for three years.

There were constant rumors that they were to be married and a marriage ceremony was arranged. It was to be a double wedding — Vidor and Eleanor Boardman being the other couple — but Garbo, while the Hollywood elite waited, failed to arrive. Mayer was among the guests when it became apparent that Gilbert's prospective bride had run out on him. Mayer slapped the deserted bridegroom on the back and made a lewd comment. Gilbert wheeled on him and knocked him down. As Mayer was helped to his feet he hissed through his teeth, "I'll destroy you if it costs me a million dollars."

The daughter's biography suggests that Mayer made good his threat.

Despite her absence at the altar on the announced wedding day Garbo and Gilbert were co-starred in two more silent films. One of these films exploited their private relations in its title, "Love," though its scenario was derived from Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina." It was released with the choice of two different endings. In the larger cities the tragic conclusion of Tolstoy's novel was fol-

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## TRAVEL

## Stockholm's Short Summer

by Richard Soderlund

**S**TOCKHOLM — Stockholm is a "city that floats on water," a Swedish writer once observed, and ideally one should approach this 700-year-old capital by sea. Situated on 14 islands where Lake Malaren connects to the Baltic, the city seems to shimmer against the sky.

But even travelers who arrive at Arlanda Airport, 30 miles away, have plenty of opportunity to enjoy Stockholm's many waterways and bays. They can stay aboard a big steam yacht once owned by Barbara Hutton or sail on restored old steamers. There is even a youth hostel on an old windjammer moored across from the Royal Palace.

The brief summer season from June through August, when migrating birds have returned and Stockholm's 650,000 residents turn their attention to the sun to make up for the long winter, is the best time to visit.

The Gamla Stan (Old Town) section is a reminder of the time when Sweden's warrior kings, buried in Riddarholm Church, conquered portions of Germany, Russia and Poland. The central area of Stockholm, dominated by the 600-room, gray stone palace and the 15th-century cathedral, is relatively small. Since cars are banned from much of it, it is best seen on foot.

For a view that on clear days extends halfway to Finland, go to the 500-foot Kakas TV Tower, which is open from 9 A.M. to midnight; entry fee: the equivalent of about \$1.50. Some other vantage points: the terrace outside Solliken Restaurant at Skansen, the outdoor museum; Katarina Elevator near the Old Town and Fjallgatan on the southern cliffs overlooking the harbor opposite Skansen.

The red brick City Hall, where Nobel Prize banquets are held in a hall with walls of gilded mosaic tiles, was built between 1911

and 1923 in a mixture of styles: Venetian, Renaissance and Byzantine. Its tower, topped with three golden crowns (a national symbol), offers a fine view, accessible, however, only by stairs.

Sightseeing boats depart from docks under the railway bridge close to City Hall, offering cruises of one or two hours. Fares range from \$3 for one hour to \$4.50 for two hours; children half price. Others go to Drottningholm Palace, the present home of the royal family, with its elaborate garden and 17th-century theater (fare \$3.25), or into Lake Malaren for tours of Birka Island and the Baroque-style Gripsholm Castle (fare \$7.75). A combined bus-boat tour lasting about three hours costs \$8, including admission to City Hall. It may be booked at various hotels.

Some boats depart from Nybroviken, near the Royal Drama Theater, and from the quay outside the Grand Hotel. They go out to some of the thousands of islands in the archipelago that stretches 50 miles into the Baltic (fare: about \$8). The boats include white steamers, some of them coal burners. The food, especially steaks, herring, and plaice, on such boats as the Bjorkfjarden and the Gustafberg is considered quite good.

One 90-minute tour (fare: \$4) goes to Vaxholm, an island fortress, and a four-hour tour (fare: \$9) goes south to Uto, an island with an inn offering such Swedish delicacies as herring with sour cream (\$5), pike mousse or quenelles (\$8) and rainbow trout (\$8.50).

**T**HE Grand Hotel at 8 Blasieholmshamnen (22.10.20) dates from 1874. It has 352 rooms, the best in front with a view of the harbor and the Royal Palace, ranging in price from \$70 to \$100 for two. The Grand's smorgasbord, served in the Cafe Veranda, is a bargain (\$7) compared to the more famous one at Operakällaren (\$13).

Offering a view across Nybroviken Bay is the recently renovated Strand Hotel (22.29.00), in the same price range, with period furniture, a first-class restaurant and a piazza.

Also central are the Sheraton, near the airport bus and the railroad stations, and two new first-class hotels. They are the Sergei Plaza, in the former Parliament Hotel adjoining the former parliament building, which now houses the European Security Conference, and the 400-room Royal Viking, with a glass-roof atrium lobby and a crystal-sided staircase. These luxury hotels often offer summer weekend rates at about half the ordinary \$150 for a split-level suite with private sauna.

The boatel Malardrottningen (24.36.00), once owned by Miss Hutton, has 59 cabins and rates ranging from \$66 to \$105 for two. As for the windjammer, it is the former naval training ship G. D. Kennedy, now the Af Chapman, run as a youth hostel. Rates for hostel members: \$4.50 to \$6.75, non-members: \$5.50 to \$7.75.

For night life try the newly opened Bolaget with a restaurant-bar, piano bar, live music and a night club. It is less snobbish than most other disco-type places.

Though most restrictions on alcohol are gone, except for the Saturday closing of liquor stores, wine and liquor in restaurants is both overtaxed and overpriced. Visitors are advised to take their aperitifs in their hotel rooms.

Stockholm has finally been placed on the Michelin map with five restaurants that have earned a star: Gourmer, Coq Blanc, Eriks, Ulrikdals Inn and L'Escargot.

Gourmer (31.43.98), at 10 Tegnergatan, probably offers the city's best classical and nouvelle French cuisine as well as some Swedish specialties like meatballs and salmon pudding. A la carte items range from \$10 to \$15. A three-course dinner is \$18. Closed Sundays; reservations suggested.

Coq Blanc (11.61.53) in a former theater at 111 Regeringsgatan offers good service in what might be called sober elegance. Specialties include lamb, game and fowl. A la carte: \$10 to \$13. Moderately priced luncheons are also a feature.

Eriks (60.60.60) in a converted barge alongside Strandvagen at No. 17 specializes in seafood on both upper and lower decks and has an oyster bar on the bridge. Entrees range from \$11 to \$18. Fjord salmon with crayfish sauce and morels is \$15.50.

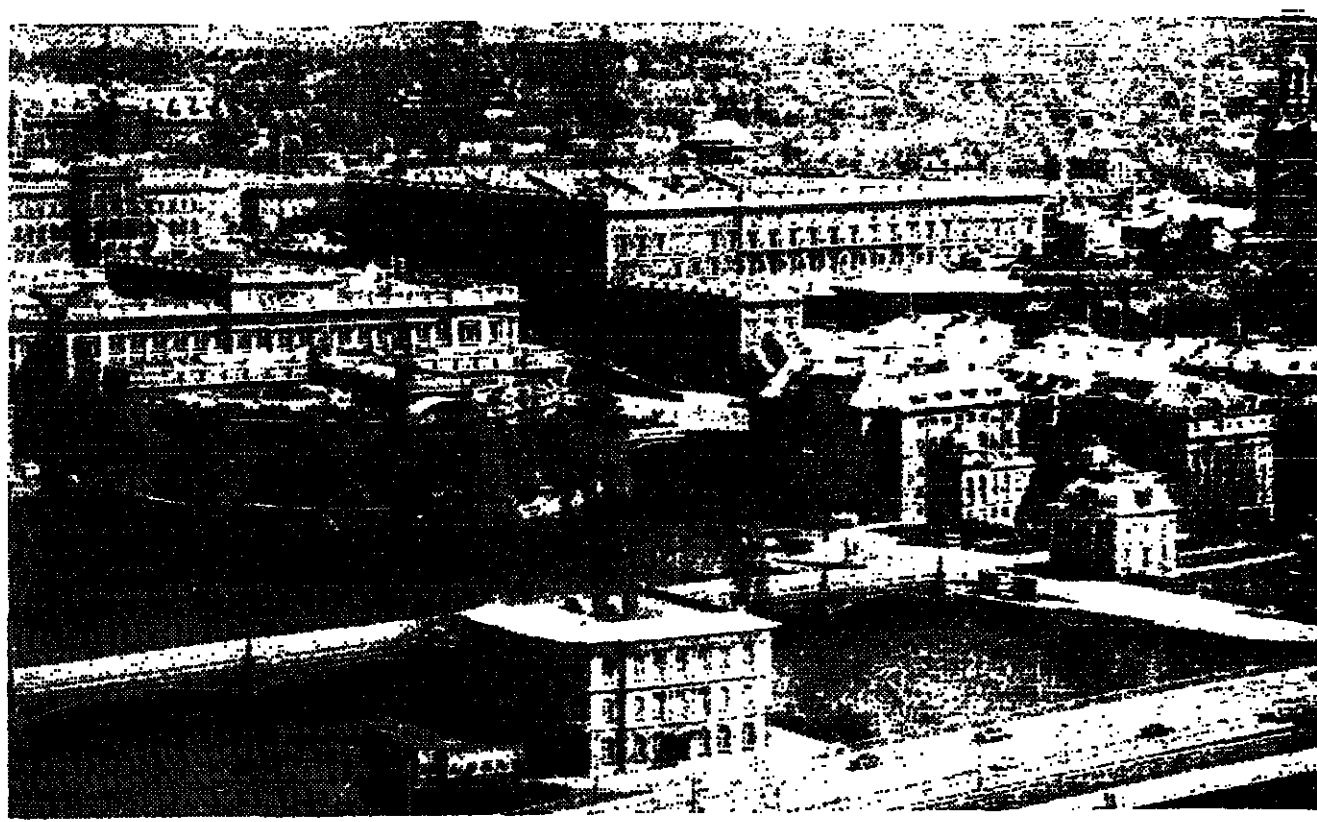
Ulrikdals Inn (85.08.15), one of several inns on the outskirts of the city, is in the park of Ulrikdals Palace. It offers a fine smorgasbord as well as French and international fare with entrees from \$10 to \$17.

L'Escargot (53.05.77) at 8 Schelegatan is relatively expensive (\$13 to \$18 for entrees). A specialty is snails with Roquefort sauce. A four-course dinner is \$30, but lunch at under \$7 is a bargain. Reservations advised.

Swedish fare is available at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$6.50 at such smaller restaurants as Prinsen, Godthem and Sturehof or at stalls in the large food markets like Kungshallen (near the Concert Hall).

Among several restaurants housed in medieval cellars is Diana on Brunnsgränd, which offers a marine smorgasbord served from a rowboat. Another good bet for fish is Glada Laxen in the roofed-in Gallerian close to the Sergelstorg plaza.

**C**LASSICAL music is performed at the Royal Palace through Aug. 28, and Verdi's "Aida" will be offered on Aug. 7 and 9 at the 6,000-seat Johanneshov



View of the Old Town and the Royal Palace (center).

Ice Stadium (tickets \$8 to \$17). Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be given in the courtyard of Hallwylska Palace from July 20 to Aug. 20, and the 10th annual Vaxholm Song Festival is scheduled from July 11 to 14 at the fortress. The opening concert of Stockholm Music Weeks will take place at the Grand Hotel on Aug. 3, and the festival ends on Aug. 24 with the tenor Nicolai Gedda as soloist at a Viennese ball. At Drottningholm Court Theater, two Mozart operas, "Abduction From the Seraglio" and "Così fan tutte" alternate through Aug. 2.

One of the leading attractions of northern Europe since its opening in 1891 is Skansen on Djurgården Island, an outdoor museum with restored buildings, a glassblower's hut and a zoo. Open daily through August; entry fee \$1.75.

Near Skansen is the Wasa Museum, containing the restored ship Wasa, a 17th-century man o' war that foundered in the harbor on its maiden voyage in 1628 and was raised in 1961. Open daily; entry fee \$1.

The Museum of Modern Art on Skeppsholmen Island, designed by Pontus Hultén, has created controversy, but it remains an unusual art experience. Closed Mondays; admission fee \$3.

A special Japanese exhibition runs through September at the Ethnographic Museum on Djurgården Island.

The subway network, opened in 1950, has a new line, called the blue line, starting at opened in 1950, has a new line, called the blue line, starting at Kungälvsgatan. The stations are fancifully painted and decorated like caves.

Visitors seeking Swedish crystal, china, knitwear and other handicrafts can obtain a rebate of the 20 percent value added tax. Among places to go are the basement of NK, Svenskt Tenn and Malmsten on Strandvagen and at Kristallmagasinet and Dua on Kungsgatan.

You can combine sightseeing with shopping by taking an hour's boat trip to the Gustavsberg porcelain plant. Phone 23.33.75 for reservations. Small porcelain spoons or a coffee cup in blue-flower pattern costs about \$4.50, plates about \$10.

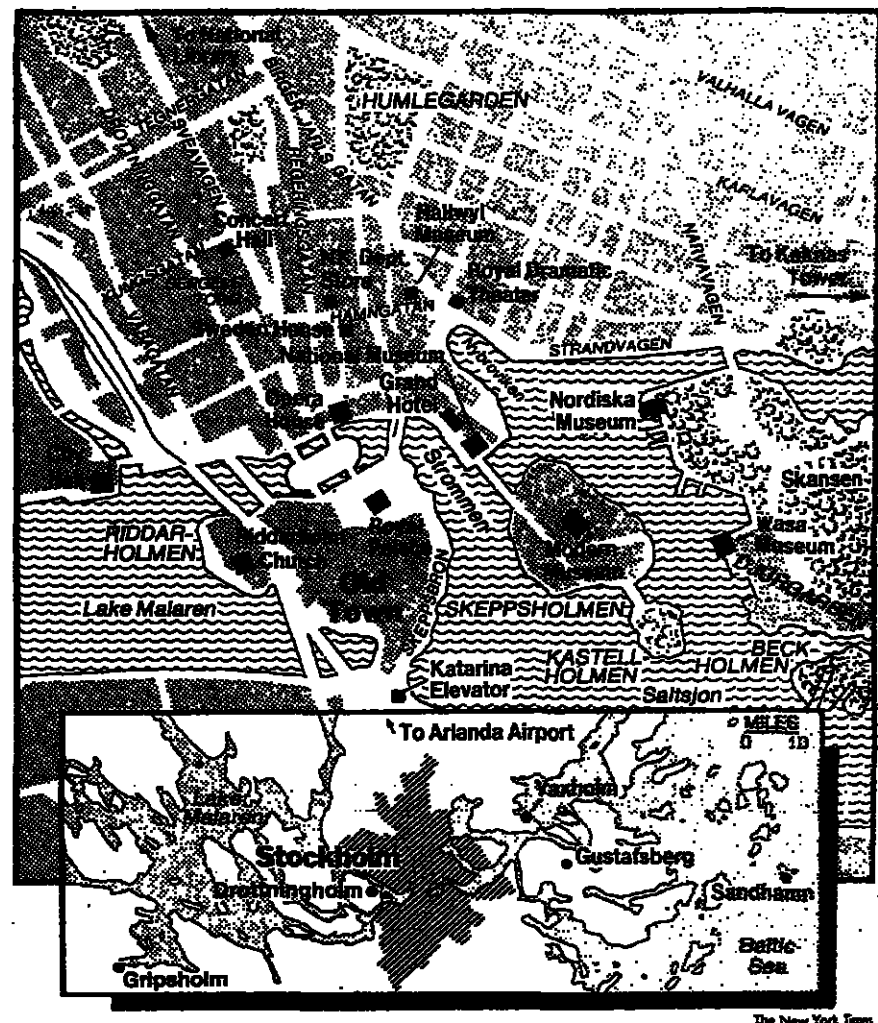
For arts and antiques, try Bukowskis Art

Gallery (10.25.95), also a leading auction house, at 8 Warendorffsgatan, or Magaliff (20.00.74) at 16 Gustaf Adolfs Tor.

For recorded information (in English) about events, including free concert and stage performances in various parks, phone

22.18.40. Some hotels also offer videotaped information programs.

Richard Soderlund is a journalist based in Stockholm. This article was written for The New York Times.



In Stockholm's Old Town.

## WEEKEND

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## AUSTRIA

**VIENNA.** Bösendorfer-Saal (tel: 65.66.51).  
RECEITALS — July 15: Johanna Pickler cello, Martha Pickler piano (Bach, Debussy).  
July 18: Margareta Anselmi piano (Schumann, Brahms).  
•Kunstlerhaus (tel: 57.96.63).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."

## ENGLAND

**BIRMINGHAM.** Town Hall (tel: 236.38.89).  
CONCERT — July 13: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. Christopher Seaman conductor (Elgar, Arnold).  
•CHICHESTER. Theater Festival (tel: 78.13.12).  
July 13, 16, 17: "Anthony and Cleopatra" (Shakespeare).  
July 13, 15, 18, 19: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).  
•GLYNDEBOURNE. Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).  
July 13 and 18: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).  
July 14 and 16: "Albert Herring" (Britten).  
July 19: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).

**LONDON.** Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
CONCERT — July 13: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor, Julian Lloyd Webber cello (Elgar).  
THEATER — July 13: "Red Noses" (Barnes).  
July 15 and 16: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).  
July 17-20: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare).  
•London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).  
Ballet — London Festival Ballet — July 13: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).  
July 15-18: "Night Creature" (Ailey, Ellington).  
•Don Quixote" (Petipa, Minkus).  
•"L'Arlesienne" (Petipa, Bizet).  
•"Etudes" (Lander, Riisager).  
July 19-20: "Don Quixote" (Petipa, Minkus).  
•"Song of a Wayfarer" (Béjart, Mahler).  
•"Etudes" (Lander, Riisager).  
•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 8: "Howard Coster."  
To Oct. 13: "Charlie Chaplin 1889-1977."  
•Regent's Park Open Air Theatre (tel: 486.24.31).  
THEATER — July 13, 15-17: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).

July 18-20: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).  
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "217th Summer Exhibition."  
•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12).  
CONCERT — July 19: BBC Symphony Orchestra and Singers. Sir John Pritchard conductor (Händel).  
•Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).  
Ballet — July 15 and 16: "La Fille mal gardée" (Ashton, Hérold).  
Opera — July 13: "La donna del lago" (Rossini).  
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).  
EXHIBITION — To August 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."  
•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).  
EXHIBITIONS — To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru." To September 1: "English Caricature 1620 to the Present." To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."

## FRANCE

**AD-X-EN-PROVENCE.** Festival de l'Art Lyrique et de Musique (tel: 23.37.81).  
Opera — July 19: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).

**ARLES.** International Photography Festival (tel: 96.76.06).  
EXHIBITIONS — To July 31: "Powers of Photography." To Aug. 30: "David Hockney," retrospective.  
To Sept. 15: "Disciples of Ansel Adams."  
To Sept. 30: "F. Fontana, S. Bowman, Hervé."

**AVIGNON.** Festival (tel: 86.24.43).  
DANCE — July 16-19: Merce Cunningham Dance Company "Roaratorio".  
July 18-22: "Les Ballets Armistage" (Armitage).  
July 28: Geoffrey Marshall.

**COMMINGES.** Festival (tel: 88.32.00).  
CONCERT — July 18: Orchestra du Capitole de Toulouse, Michel Plasson conductor, Gabriel Tacchino piano (Saint-Saëns, Debussy).

**LYON.** Fourvière Roman Theater (tel: 841.81.11).  
JAZZ — July 15: Keith Jarrett with Gary Peacock.

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

July 16: Kid Creole and the Coco-nuts.  
July 17: Fats Domino.  
July 19: Ray Charles.  
•MONTPELLIER. International Dance Festival (tel: 66.35.00).  
July 10-13: Merce Cunningham Dance Company "Events".

**NICE.** Galerie d'Art Contemporain (tel: 62.37.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Touit Ben."  
•Galerie des Ponchettes (tel: 62.31.24).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Claude and François-Xavier Lallande."

**PARIS.** Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."  
•Galerie Alain Blondel (tel: 278.66.67).  
EXHIBITION — To July 27: "Emile Chambon."  
EXHIBITION — To July 20: "De Corot à Picasso."  
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."  
•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.10).  
EXHIBITION — To July 13: "Jean Amado."  
EXHIBITION — To July 13: "Musée du Grand Palais" (tel: 261.54.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Renoir."  
•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré."

**SCEAUX.** Festival de l'Orangerie (tel: 660.07.79).  
RECEITALS — July 13: G. Fluder-macher piano (Brahms, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin).  
July 14: Una Ramos (Latin American music).

## GERMANY

**MUNICH.** National Theater (tel: 2185.1).  
Opera — July 13 and 17: "Lulu" (Berg).  
July 14: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).  
July 16: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).  
July 18: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

**STUTTGART.** National Theater (tel: 203.24.44).  
Stuttgart Ballet — July 16 and 18: "Don Giovanni" (Béjart, Chopin).  
Opera — July 14: "Falstaff" (Verdi).

## GREECE

**ATHENS.** Festival (tel: 322.14.59).  
Ballet — July 10-13: Grands Ballets Canadiens.  
July 16 and 17: Athens Experimental Ballet.  
CONCERT — July 15: Athens State Orchestra, Dimitri Choralas conductor, Leonidas Kavakos violin.  
Opera — July 18: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
July 19: "King Priam" (Tippett).

## ITALY

**GENOA.** International Ballet Festival (tel: 59.16.97).  
Ballet — July 15-17: Ballet Theatre de l'Arche "Babel Babel" (Mahler, Marin).  
July 18-21: Ballet National de Marseille, "A Zizi Con Amore" (Petipa).  
MILAN. Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).  
Opera — July 13: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano), "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti).

**VENICE.** Museo Correr (tel: 256.25).  
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Le Venizie Possibili."  
•Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).  
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Horst, Photography, 1931-1984."  
VERONA. Arena di Verona (tel: 235.20).  
Ballet — July 14: "Giselle" (Adolphe Adam).  
Opera — July 13 and 19: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).

## JAPAN

**TOKYO.** Goto Museum (tel: 703.06.61).  
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Chinese Pottery from Han to Ming dynasties."  
•Kokuritsu Noh-gakudo (tel: 423.13.31).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 18: "Noh Masks."  
•Zeit Photo Salon (tel: 246.13.70).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Tsukuba City."

## NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM.** Amsterdam Museum of History (tel: 25.58.22).

**EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8:** "Imagination Seizes Power: a brief survey of European protest movements in the 60's."  
•Art Theater (tel: 25.94.95).  
THEATER — To July 28: "Pia" (Gems), American Repertory Theater.

**EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8:** "Koninklijk Paleis op de Dam (tel: 24.86.98).  
To Aug. 20: "Anarchism in France and The Netherlands."  
•Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt," drawings.  
•Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 11: "Les fleurs du mal" (Félicien Rops and Charles Beaudelaire).  
•Westerkerk (tel: 24.77.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-1945."

**THE HAGUE.** North Sea Jazz Festival (tel: 54.29.58).  
July 14: Ray Charles, Johnny Otis, Ray Barretto, Fats Domino, Joe Williams and the Count Basie Orchestra.

**ROTTERDAM.** Boymans-van Beuningen Museum (tel: 36.14.05).  
EXHIBITION — To July 14: "Masterpieces from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad."

**PORTUGAL**

**SINTRA.** Festival (tel: 923.39.19).  
EXHIBITION — To July 30: "Liszt in Lisbon (1845)."  
CONCERT — July 13: Endellion String Quartet (Beethoven, Smetana).

**RECEITALS — July 14:** Trio Eufonia (Schubert).  
July 15: Jennifer Smith soprano, Gary Peacock piano (Britten, Schumann).

**REGIONAL MUSEUM (tel: 923.39.18).**  
EXHIBITION — July 15-28: "Christine Héline."

**SPAIN**

**MADRID.** Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel: 449.24.53).  
EXHIBITION — To July 31: "Luis Tomasello."

**Palacio de Velázquez y Cristóbal (tel: 274.77.75).**  
EXHIBITION — To July 22: "Spanish Sculpture 1930-1956."  
•Teatro de la Zarzuela (tel: 429.12.86).  
Opera — July 16: "Otello" (Verdi), with Plácido Domingo.

**SAN SEBASTIAN.** Jazz Festival (tel: 42.31.30).  
To July 17-21: Joe Williams and The Count Basie Orchestra, Scott Hamilton, Sun Ra Orchestra, Johnny Winter, Kenny Drew, Woody Shaw, Slide Hampton.

## SCOTLAND

**EDINBURGH.** National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "S.J. Pepose, 1871-1935."  
•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."

## SWITZERLAND

**GENEVA.** Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.73.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Chagall, Picasso, Ernst, Klee, Léger and Calder: Tapestries and Engravings."  
•Parc Lullin (tel: 74.10.16).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Promenades."  
•Petit Palais (tel: 46.14.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Montparnasse 'Belle Époque' From Chagall to Buffet."

## UNITED STATES

**NEW YORK.** American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.13.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Maya: Treasures of an Ancient Civilization."  
•Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."  
To Sept. 5: "Revivals and Explorations in European decorative arts."  
•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 1: "Kurt Schwitters."

## WALES

**CARDIFF.** St. David's Hall (tel: 37.12.36).  
CONCERTS — July 17: Half Orchestra, Owain Arwel Hughes conductor (Elgar, Wood).  
July 19: BBC Concert Orchestra. Iain Sutherland conductor. Marilyn Hill Smith soprano.



## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## The Schiphol Connection: Gateway to Deregulation?

by Roger Collis

NELLE SMIT-KROES, Dutch minister of transport and public works, no-nonsense, liberal, and the doyenne of the airline deregulation movement in Europe, makes the issue breathtakingly simple: "To fly is just a product like clothes; it's nothing exceptional. We are living in a community, so let's give consumers the opportunity of flying to as many places as possible at a good price. Governments are looking to the survival of their national carriers rather than what they can be doing for the community. We need to accept that aviation is an economic activity and the market has to be free to do its work."

For Smit-Kroes, this is more than a policy, or even an article of faith; this is a crusade. She is fighting hard for liberalization not only of fares, but capacity, and new air routes opened up between small as well as large airports. (A measure of the task is the recent refusal of Alitalia to allow KLM to open a new route between Amsterdam and Venice, and to stop three KLM flights to Rome so as to reduce Alitalia's 48.7 percent share of the traffic between the two countries to 50 percent.)

Smit-Kroes and Nicholas Ridley, her opposite number in Britain, are two of the principal movers and shakers in the battle against airline protectionism in Europe. The liberal Anglo-Dutch bilateral agreement signed in June 1984 has now been extended into what amounts to an "open skies" regime. Airlines can file whatever fares they like (full economy and business class as well as discount, or "promotional" fares, subject only to disapproval by both governments. "People must recognize that all tariffs are lower than before," says Smit-Kroes.)

This power of double veto is to prevent "predatory" pricing that "breaks up the market." One measure is consistency. Smit-Kroes recalls one U.S. airline in 1978 offering a promotional fare of one guilder from Amsterdam to New York. "I said I'd allow it if they kept the fare for at least one year. But of course they couldn't. They came to me on their knees after two weeks and asked to withdraw it. This kind of thing just deludes the public. The government has the right and duty to intervene," she says.

The Anglo-Dutch agreement has turned out to be a huge success. Traffic on the Amsterdam-London route has grown almost twice as fast as traffic between these cities and other points in Europe. Some fares have come down and restrictions on others have been eased. Eleven airlines are currently serving four direct flights in the Netherlands and 23 in Britain. There are now more points in Britain with a direct service to Schiphol than there are in Heathrow. The airport has the convenience of Schiphol as an international gateway. (There is a population of 180 million within a radius of 250 miles.) One-third of Schiphol's nine million passengers on scheduled airlines last year were transferring to other destinations. The airport has about 65 scheduled carriers serving 185 destinations in 90 countries.

Schiphol is consistently popular with travelers. In a poll last April, members of the International Air Travelers Association voted Schiphol their favorite airport for comfort and convenience. It is a single transfer from port with an average connection time of 40 to 50 minutes. Maximum walking time from an aircraft to another is 10 minutes. It is remarkably free of congestion, it has a capacity far in excess of its current traffic, there is a hotel in the transit area, an abundance of restaurants and services and duty-free shops said to be the most reasonable in Europe.

The Dutch have an expansion plan, to cost \$400 million over the next 10 years, to boost capacity to 25 to 30 million passengers. It includes the addition of a fifth pier, improved facilities for regional carriers, a new business center, a fully automated baggage handling system, better access to the airport by road and improving the already excellent rail services from the station underneath the terminal building. The so-called Schiphol-line connects with the international railroad network to destinations in Belgium, West Germany and beyond.

What this all means, is that Schiphol—in many ways a showcase airport, strategically in a liberal corner of Europe—will hasten the domino effect that Anglo-Dutch deregulation is having on neighboring countries, especially West Germany and Belgium, by siphoning off traffic. It was mainly fear of

## Dutch minister sees flying as 'just a product'

losing traffic that forced West Germany to sign a liberal bilateral agreement (although not as liberal as that with the Dutch) with Britain at the end of last year. This was followed by a similar agreement between Britain and Luxembourg. Belgium has also liberalized its bilateral agreement with Britain. Many fares between Britain and the Continent have come down as a result. And there is heightened awareness among travelers, especially American, to alternate routings to Europe via Heathrow and Schiphol.

Smit-Kroes maintains that "it's not only a question of tariffs; you have first to have free competition, which means access to the market and being able to mount the capacity you want." This has been a major obstacle, she says, to crafting new bilateral agreements. "My sorrow is dealing with people who have a completely different philosophy on transport. For example, when I asked the French for more access to their market, they said: Start with lowering the tariffs. That's completely the wrong way. It's so hard to discuss. If we ask for a flight to Le Havre, it's asking for something out of this world. We can get it only if we give up a flight to Paris."

Within the European Community, there is a split between the protectionist south and the more liberal north; Portugal, Spain, Italy and France are the most recalcitrant. A country like Belgium is somewhere in between. It seems that the Germans might soon be prepared to do a deal with the Dutch.

Meanwhile the British and Dutch plan to exert pressure for multilateral liberalization at the European Transport Council, which the Dutch will chair for the first six months of next year, followed by the British. "Ridley and I made a deal that we would handle it together to give us a full year of the chairmanship," Smit-Kroes says. One item on the agenda will be the extension of the EC inter-regional directive, which allows free entry for aircraft carrying up to 70 passengers on routes between "category two" airports, to include major hubs. This would open up more routes and provide consumers with a greater choice.

"We are fighting for a market-oriented policy for air transport. We are trying it at the conference table and by example. But we need pressure from consumers who say to their parliamentarians that they don't accept this situation any more," Smit-Kroes says.

And the ideal situation? "The one we have with Britain. Nothing is ideal but this is deregulation and it's working quite well. That's the system we need in Europe."

## Waters and Memories of a Spanish Spa

by Mary Pearson Kennedy

CARRATRACA, Spain—Billing itself as the Switzerland of Andalusia, this tiny mountain village is hoping to bring back some of its lost days of glory when Empress Eugénie of France, Alexandre Dumas, Lord Byron and several kings of Spain were among the thousands who poured into town to take the waters.

The sulfur waters—claimed to be beneficial for rheumatism, nervous disorders, infertility and skin ailments—still gush forth at 700 liters (185 gallons) a minute into the elegant marble and stone building that once belonged to the Countess of Teba, as Eugénie was before becoming Napoleon III's consort. The marble bath she used still stands at one end of the building as does a commode for a chamber pot that perhaps she also used.

The baths are open every year from July 1 to Sept. 30, and for 8,000 pesetas (about \$45) for 15 days one can daily drink, bathe, shower or inhale the vapors of sulfur water (the sulfurous odor is faint) under the care of a resident doctor.

In front of the baths is the Hostal del Principe, built in 1830 as a residence for the Ferdinand VII when he came to hunt the *cabra hispánica* in the days when this goat, indigenous to the area, was plentiful. Today the mountainous area behind Carratraca is about the last refuge of this handsome animal, and it is about to be declared a national refuge offering very limited and expensive hunting until the herds can be built up again.

The hostal remains one of the nicest buildings in town, with a beautiful patio, spacious but sparsely furnished rooms and simple but well prepared meals.

A hundred years ago the town abounded with gambling casinos, elegant carriages and nightly parties in the spacious summer residences of the wealthy.

Except for a few Victorian villas, all this has vanished (including the more than 7,000 people who crowded into town during the season), but what remains is a small but dedicated group of people who spend their vacations here, some taking the waters and some not. It is a group that would just as soon that the rest of the world not know about this peaceful little retreat, its cool summer days, its friendly people and its serene atmosphere.

SET in the northern part of the province of Málaga, the area surrounding Carratraca is a nature lover's paradise. Full of hiking paths into the mountains, Mozarabic and Christian ruins, mountain lakes for swimming, and the cave of Doda Trinidad, 11 kilometers (seven miles) from town. This cave is not for the timid. To get inside one must pass through an obstacle course of rocks, but in the interior steps have been built. Anyone can go there and there is no charge, but it is more interesting to go with Don Miguel Guerrero, a genial man who is secretary of the city hall, an amateur historian and above all a promoter of his home.



In Carratraca's sulfur baths.

town. He can be found most weekday mornings in his office in the huge Arabic-style wood and stone *palacio* that serves as city hall now, but was once the summer residence of Doña Trinidad Grand, Carratraca's one-time patroness. The daughter of a noted inventor and industrialist, Doña Trinidad had great faith in the curative powers of the waters.

Don Miguel will tell you to bring your own lighting and to be prepared to climb some very precarious rock formations amid magnificent stalagmite formations. The cave has some interesting prehistoric drawings. To make an appointment with Don Miguel for seeing the caves call 45.80.16. There is no set price for the trip but a group of up to eight might offer him 2,000 pesetas (about \$12).

Twenty kilometers (12 miles) from Carratraca is a area known as El Chorro, a series of emerald-green man-made lakes set in the midst of sloping pine forests where one can picnic and swim. Beyond El Chorro, on the road to Alora, are the remains of a stone church of the Mozarabs, Spanish Christians under Moslem rule who adopted the Arabic language and culture. In the next village from Carratraca, Ardales, there are lovely sixteenth-century castle ruins that dominate the hill overlooking the town.

As a village, Carratraca is relatively new. Founded in 1820, its population has always been about 1,100. The town is filled with whitewashed houses and verdant patios. Most of the residents own plots of land outside of town where they cultivate almonds, olives and lemons. At the top of the

town there is a bull ring built during the heyday of the baths (again due to the largesse of Doña Trinidad) and according to Don Miguel, some of the stones used in its construction go back to Roman times. "There is no doubt that Romans and Greeks used the waters here," he says.

"Castles and museums are everywhere, but good people are hard to find," says Sylvia North, a journalist who has written extensively about her adopted home and one of a handful of foreigners who live here full time. She and her husband, Frank, a sculptor, bought an abandoned mill 12 years ago and have slowly renovated it. "You can't imagine how wonderful a place this is, I stopped feeling like a foreigner almost immediately," she recalls.

Martore Benavides, 24, who works at the baths (his family owns them) says that young people come from all over to Saturday night music sessions in the bars in the central plaza, that the town holds poetry contests and art shows and that because so many people have land to work, the unemployment is not as severe here as in other parts of the province. Francisco Gutiérrez, 27, left the dress-designing business in Madrid and came home to form his own small business of making very modern clothes for the young. His frequent fashion shows at the Hostal del Principe are major social events.

THE annual village fair is held Aug. 13-15 and there are unusually good bulls and well-known bullfighters for the fights, thanks to the generosity of a foreigner who has good reason to be grateful to Carratraca. Wolfram Thummeier, a German, crashed his two-engine plane into the side of the mountain behind the town on a foggy day in 1981. A quickly organized rescue team from the village got him and his six passengers out safely.

The popularity of the baths is coming back. The villagers proudly tell you that the heir to the Norwegian throne was born just one year after Princess Sonia visited the baths of Carratraca. Eighty people can be served in the marble baths and upstairs rooms. During the season, there are other small pensions, but the Hostal del Principe is the only one open year round. It offers full pension at 1,800 pesetas a person or 700 pesetas for lodging alone. The hotel has 34 rooms, single and double, but there are no private baths. In the summer it is best to reserve (tel: Carratraca 45-8020).

At the entrance of the town there is a small restaurant, El Trillo, that has become popular with people from all over the province. Juan Sanchez, the owner, keeps the menu small. His specialties are an excellent paté, tender beef and pork, and fresh fish. In season game can be ordered ahead of time. For reservations call 45.81.99.

Carratraca is 58 kilometers (about 35 miles) from Málaga. Take route C344 from Málaga to Pízzarra and then route C337 for Alora and from there to Carratraca.

Mary Pearson Kennedy is a journalist who writes on Spanish cultural affairs.

Searching for the Real Picodon *Continued from page 7*

winning smile and hearty laugh, also sells another regional specialty, known as *fontina*. For fondue, the combines leftover cheese—usually what remains at the bottom of the previous batch of fondue—with roquefort, fromage blanc, hot peppers and garlic. It is wonderful, spreadable cheese, pungent enough to make your eyes water.

Cheese made on the Tariat and Magnet farms can be purchased at the farm or at the several outdoor food markets listed below. What does one look for in buying picodon? There is no surefire indicator, but after sampling dozens of farm-made goat cheese all over France, I have found one consistent theme: The best young cheese is usually the palest white, clean and fresh looking and firm enough to stand up on its own. On the contrary, some of the best aged cheese I've ever tasted looked like shriveled little rocks, with a gray or orange rind, and a fine covering of blueish mold.

To sample excellent picodon in the area's restaurants, I have two spots to recommend highly, both modest local establishments, where one should eat well for around 100 francs a person.

NOT far from the village of Saot (pronounced so), which will hold its annual Picodon festival on July 21, there is Restaurant Maillé, where, along with a truly piquant picodon on the cheese platter, there are two items one cannot miss: the tender, creamy truffle omelet filled with honest, fragrant chunks of the region's black truffles, and superbly fresh *truite moutarde*, trout fresh from a nearby hatchery cooked simply and quickly in butter. With the medley of regional specialties, order a fresh green salad and a bottle of one of the local Côtes-du-Rhône—the red from the cooperative in Vinsobres is just fine.

This is a simple, no-frills village restaurant, full of blue-collar workers and French couples on vacation with their dogs. There is only one copy of the handwritten menu—I guess the regulars know it by heart—so if you need to consult it, the waitress will have to pull it out of the glass case in the window.

L'Oustau d'Anais, north of Carpentras, is a bit fancier, a modern Provencal mas with pink stucco walls and a well-kept garden of olive trees, rosemary and thyme. The decor is a bit on the cute side, but ignore it and prepare yourself for some superb, original food prepared by the restaurant's owner, Yannick Daubert.

Her goal is to offer regional dishes you won't find on every menu, and she has succeeded royally. Who could complain about a steaming hot *truite d'herbes*, prepared with the loveliest, fresh eggplant and topped with a classic béchamel sauce? (The only problem is that the dish arrived a bit too hot, and it took a good 15 minutes for it to cool down enough to sample.)

Another specialty, a must for those who love picodon at its most piquant, is her original *gratin de picodon au pain d'ail*. The gratin, which is light enough to sample as a first course, hearty enough to stand on its own as a main course, is a piping hot blend of well-aged picodon covered lightly with cream and summer savory, the rosemary-like herb that goes by many names, including *sarrasine*, *poivre d'ail* and *poivre d'ail*.

The dish could really be considered a Provencal fondue, for it is eaten by dipping slices of bread into the creamy mass. If you're lucky that day, the bread will come from the village bakery at nearby Carpentras. Brave, where Didier Saura recently rebuilt an ancient wood-fired oven, making a marvelous pain de campagne. A visit to the newly restored, once-abandoned perched village is worth the minor detour.

Other excellent dishes to sample at L'Ous-

taut d'Anais include the superb *sauté d'agneau au romarin*, infused with stalks of fresh rosemary, and the hearty *tian de pieds de porc aux truffes*, a sumptuous, fragrant dish prepared with exceptional care. With all of this, sample the house wine, a local red from the village of Bédoin.

The rolling cheese and dessert trays are hard to resist. A little wicker basket of fresh *sarrasine* rests amid its regional cheese assortment, and desserts include a series of homemade herbets served from stoneware crocks. Service is friendly, chatty and impeccable.

Regional markets for good picodon: Crest: Tuesday morning. Montélimar: Wednesday morning. Saillans: Sunday morning. Valréas: Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

La Fête du Picodon, July 21. At Saot, 14 kilometers north of Dieulefit. For additional information on the annual fair, or for addresses of picodon farmers, contact Marcel Yagamay, Syndicat d'Initiative de Saot, tel: (75) 76.01.72.

CHEESEMAKERS: Picodon de Floreal. Guy and Michelle Tar-

lot. From Saot, take highway D538 east for 1 kilometer, look for the Ferme de Floreal sign on the left.

Picodon de Roche Colombe. Enile and Solange Magnat. From Saot, take D538 west to D136. Continue along D136 for 300 meters in the direction of Soyons. Turn left off D136 at the farm, at the base of the Roche Colombe mountain.

RESTAURANTS: Restaurant Maillé, at La Paillette, five kilometers southeast of Dieulefit, 26220 Montélimar; tel: (75) 46.40.09. Closed October and November. No credit cards. Menus at 65 and 85 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 100 francs a person, including wine and service.

L'Oustau d'Anais, 15 kilometers northeast of Carpentras on route D974, 84410 Bédoin; tel: (90) 65.67.43. Closed Monday evening, Tuesday and October. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Menus at 85 and 116 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 100 francs a person, including wine and service.

Boulangerie Viennoise, Crillon-le-Brave, 84410 Bédoin; tel: (90) 65.68.30. Open 7:30 A.M. to noon and 3:30 to 7:30 P.M. Closed Monday.

CORRECTION: PLEASE DISREGARD INCORRECT TEXT PUBLISHED JUNE 5, 1985.

## Nissan Unscrambles Teeming Tokyo With New, Fact-Packed Guidebook For Visitors

TOKYO: This sprawling metropolis of 12 million scurrying inhabitants is, without question, the world's most perplexing capital. Streets run in rings around the Imperial Palace. Building numbers are erratic and if a visitor doesn't read or speak Japanese, hopes of asking understandable directions or deciphering road signs are nil.

But new help is at hand: the just-published, distinctively orange-covered 132 page NISSAN GUIDE TO TOKYO AND ENVIRONS. A lucidly written, fact-packed English language compendium of every significant place, feature, address and telephone number that visiting tourists or executives need at their fingertips to take all the confusion out of a Tokyo tour.

Nissan, like the other giants in the automotive field, Michelin and Shell, has now gone into the guidebook business with a remarkable, and impressive paperback which fits snugly and conveniently in a pocket, attaché case or pocketbook. Illustrating the well-written, thoroughly researched text are 25 easy-to-decipher street maps of various Tokyo locations. Little space has been wasted on pretty pictures; this is an informative hard-working guidebook for people in a hurry who badly need swift help.

The giant Japanese automotive firm obviously spared no expense in producing this detail-cramped book. Expert foreign correspondents from the U.S.A., U.K. and Switzerland, based in Tokyo and knowledgeable about the city, from its broad boulevards to its teeming back alleys, were hired to write the guide, and their insights give the volume an extra dimension not found in the usual tourist guide to monuments and sights.

They drop in such interesting tidbits as: Thursday is the only day of the week that the Horyuji treasures are on open display in Tokyo's national museum; or that 6:00 a.m. is auction time at the Tsukiji Fish Market when the best tuna are put on the block to be snapped up by the Sushi and Sashimi trade.

All of which makes this new Nissan Guide a significant new addition to every Asia-bound traveller's bookshelf. Plans are to revise it every two years and to develop 15 new guide books on other areas of Japan in the near future. The next book in the series, on Kyoto/Osaka, is due out in October.

A copy of this new NISSAN GUIDE TO TOKYO AND ENVIRONS can be obtained by writing to:

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## DOONESBURY





## Page 10

Thursday's		NYSE		Closing	
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.					

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sh.	Close	Qual.	Chg.
34 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	22 1/2	A	+
35 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	23 1/2	A	+
36 1/2	24 1/2	19 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	24 1/2	A	+
37 1/2	25 1/2	20 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	25 1/2	A	+
38 1/2	26 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	26 1/2	A	+
39 1/2	27 1/2	22 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	27 1/2	A	+
40 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	28 1/2	A	+
41 1/2	29 1/2	24 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	29 1/2	A	+
42 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	30 1/2	A	+
43 1/2	31 1/2	26 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	31 1/2	A	+
44 1/2	32 1/2	27 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	32 1/2	A	+
45 1/2	33 1/2	28 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	33 1/2	A	+
46 1/2	34 1/2	29 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	34 1/2	A	+
47 1/2	35 1/2	30 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	35 1/2	A	+
48 1/2	36 1/2	31 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	36 1/2	A	+
49 1/2	37 1/2	32 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	37 1/2	A	+
50 1/2	38 1/2	33 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	38 1/2	A	+
51 1/2	39 1/2	34 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	39 1/2	A	+
52 1/2	40 1/2	35 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	40 1/2	A	+
53 1/2	41 1/2	36 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	41 1/2	A	+
54 1/2	42 1/2	37 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	42 1/2	A	+
55 1/2	43 1/2	38 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	43 1/2	A	+
56 1/2	44 1/2	39 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	44 1/2	A	+
57 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	45 1/2	A	+
58 1/2	46 1/2	41 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	46 1/2	A	+
59 1/2	47 1/2	42 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	47 1/2	A	+
60 1/2	48 1/2	43 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	48 1/2	A	+
61 1/2	49 1/2	44 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	49 1/2	A	+
62 1/2	50 1/2	45 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	50 1/2	A	+
63 1/2	51 1/2	46 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	51 1/2	A	+
64 1/2	52 1/2	47 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	52 1/2	A	+
65 1/2	53 1/2	48 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	53 1/2	A	+
66 1/2	54 1/2	49 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	54 1/2	A	+
67 1/2	55 1/2	50 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	55 1/2	A	+
68 1/2	56 1/2	51 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	56 1/2	A	+
69 1/2	57 1/2	52 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	57 1/2	A	+
70 1/2	58 1/2	53 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	58 1/2	A	+
71 1/2	59 1/2	54 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	59 1/2	A	+
72 1/2	60 1/2	55 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	60 1/2	A	+
73 1/2	61 1/2	56 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	61 1/2	A	+
74 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	62 1/2	A	+
75 1/2	63 1/2	58 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	63 1/2	A	+
76 1/2	64 1/2	59 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	64 1/2	A	+
77 1/2	65 1/2	60 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	65 1/2	A	+
78 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	66 1/2	A	+
79 1/2	67 1/2	62 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	67 1/2	A	+
80 1/2	68 1/2	63 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	68 1/2	A	+
81 1/2	69 1/2	64 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	69 1/2	A	+
82 1/2	70 1/2	65 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	70 1/2	A	+
83 1/2	71 1/2	66 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	71 1/2	A	+
84 1/2	72 1/2	67 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	72 1/2	A	+
85 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	73 1/2	A	+
86 1/2	74 1/2	69 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	74 1/2	A	+
87 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	75 1/2	A	+
88 1/2	76 1/2	71 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	76 1/2	A	+
89 1/2	77 1/2	72 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	77 1/2	A	+
90 1/2	78 1/2	73 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	78 1/2	A	+
91 1/2	79 1/2	74 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	79 1/2	A	+
92 1/2	80 1/2	75 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	80 1/2	A	+
93 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	81 1/2	A	+
94 1/2	82 1/2	77 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	82 1/2	A	+
95 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	83 1/2	A	+
96 1/2	84 1/2	79 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	84 1/2	A	+
97 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	85 1/2	A	+
98 1/2	86 1/2	81 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	86 1/2	A	+
99 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	87 1/2	A	+
100 1/2	88 1/2	83 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	88 1/2	A	+
101 1/2	89 1/2	84 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	89 1/2	A	+
102 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	90 1/2	A	+
103 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	91 1/2	A	+
104 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	92 1/2	A	+
105 1/2	93 1/2	88 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	93 1/2	A	+
106 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	94 1/2	A	+
107 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	95 1/2	A	+
108 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	96 1/2	A	+
109 1/2	97 1/2	92 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	97 1/2	A	+
110 1/2	98 1/2	93 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	98 1/2	A	+
111 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	Amgen	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	99 1/2	A	+
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**By ERIC N. BERG**  
*New York Times Service*

**Only the most crucial parts of an image need to be transmitted.**

## Currency Rates

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Deposits						July 11	
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
4 months	7 7/8-7 9/8	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/8-5	12 1/2-12 3/4	10 1/4-10 3/4	9 1/4-9 3/4	7 1/4
2 months	7 1/2-7 3/4	5-5 1/4	4 1/8-5	12 1/2-12 3/4	10 1/4-10 3/4	9 1/4-9 3/4	7 1/4
3 months	7 1/2-7 3/4	5-5 1/4	4 1/8-5	12 1/2-12 3/4	10 1/4-10 3/4	9 1/4-9 3/4	7 1/4
6 months	7 1/2-7 3/4	5-5 1/4	5 1/8-5 1/4	12 1/2-12 3/4	10 1/4-10 3/4	9 1/4-9 3/4	7 1/4
1 year	8 1/4-8 1/4	5 1/2-5 1/2	5 1/8-5 1/4	11 1/2-11 1/2	11 1/4-11 1/4	9 1/4-9 1/4	8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

Key Money Rates July 11			Asian Dollar Deposits July 11		
United States	Class	Per cent	1 month	7 1/2 - 7 %	
Money Markets	7 1/2	70	2 months	7 1/2 - 7 %	
Preferred Funds	7 1/2	70	3 months	7 1/2 - 7 %	
Prime Rates	7 1/2	70	6 months	7 1/2 - 7 %	
Banker's Loan Rates	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	65-66	1 year	8 1/2 - 8 1/4	
Cash Paper 90-120 days	6 1/2	60			
3-month Treasury Bills	7 1/2	67			
6-month Treasury Bills	7 1/2	67			
CP 120-day	7 1/2	65			
CP 180-day	7 1/2	65			

West Germany		July 11	
London Rate	6.00	6.06	
Overseas Rate	N.A.	5.25	
One-month Interbank	5.25	5.45	
3-month Interbank	5.45	5.45	
6-month Interbank	5.45	5.45	
<p>Merrill Lynch Ready Assets            30 day average yield: 7.37            Telecast Interest Rate Index: N.A.            Source: Merrill Lynch, A.P.</p>			
<p><b>France</b></p>			
Interbank Rate	9 3/4	10 1/4	
Call Money	10	10 1/4	
One-month Interbank	9 3/4	10 1/4	
3-month Interbank	9 15/16	10 1/4	

**The Associated Press**

● Barnett Banks of Florida Inc., with net up 22 percent at \$31 million, or 98 cents a share, from \$25.3 million, or 90 cents.

By Eric N. Berg  
New York Times Service

In Canada, the Toronto Stock Exchange said it would consider matching the earlier openings.

the dollar fell back on prevailing market sentiment that Friday's scheduled reports on retail sales and producer prices for June will



By Axel Krause

But Mr. de Benedetti reflected determined optimism about Olivetti's future during a recent inter-

president for strategy and development. "But this  
(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

*The Associated Press*

"I wouldn't be looking for an impact of this at the [gas] pump, but it is another significant pressure on world oil markets," Paul Mlotek, an oil industry analyst for

Thanks to improving sales of jeans and some cost-cutting, Mr. Haas has turned around the fortunes of the \$2.5-billion-a-year company, which saw profit fall nearly 75 percent in 1984.



The  
at 9

## Trade Deve

# Development Bank

*The Trade Development Bank building in Geneva,  
at 96-98, rue du Rhône.*

An American Express company



Jeffrey Edelman of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York, said, "I think very clearly the economy is softening."

There were several other factors contributing to the sales results, the analysts and companies said.

Mr. Edelman said retailers had heavy inventories last year and were cutting prices aggres-

[illegible]







**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

[illegible]











## SPORTS

## Baseball's 'Tight Night' Pains Many

## Guerrero Homers, Goes to Hospital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — It was "tight night" in major league baseball. Nine of the 13 games played Wednesday evening were decided by one run, and the four one-run games in the National League tightened both divisional races. Tightest of all, however, was Pedro Guerrero's ball.

The Los Angeles Dodgers' outfielder had to be helped from the field in Three Rivers Stadium when muscle spasms rendered him unable to even walk. Thursday, after his team had flown to Chicago, he was taken to a hospital for examination.

Guerrero first injured his back while chasing Johnny Ray's double in the fourth inning of the Dodgers' 5-4 victory over the Pirates. Be-

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

tween innings, Guerrero adjourned to the locker room for emergency treatment.

When he emerged in the fifth, the Dodgers had closed to 4-3, with Mariano Duncan on third base and two out. Having hit 15 home runs since June 1, Guerrero wanted to try to bat despite the pain.

"I just wanted to go out there and try one swing to see if I could hit," he said. "That's what I did. I took one swing."

The ball landed over the left-center field wall for Guerrero's 21st homer this season and his 11th game-winning RBI.

"When I hit the ball, I dropped my head because I was in terrible pain," he said. "I knew I hit it good. All I was thinking was that I had to get to first base. Then the tying run would score."

He managed an agonizingly slow, limping jog around the bases, barely making it to home plate.

"Man, I was hurting," Guerrero said. Team doctors said he will be checked on a day-to-day basis.

Guerrero's home run sent Pittsburgh to its fourth straight defeat, and handed Lee Tunnell, 0-6, his 11th straight loss. Tunnell has not won since June 2, 1984, when he beat Montreal.

Expos 6, Braves 5: In Atlanta, Mike Fitzgerald's homer off Bruce Carter, on the first pitch in the 11th inning, won the game for Montreal. Bob Horner's 12th homer for Atlanta, a two-run shot off Jeff Reardon, had tied the score at 5 in the eighth.

Cubs 4, Padres 3: Davey Lopes hit a two-run homer and Keith Hernandez followed with a solo shot in the seventh to beat San Diego in Chicago. Lopes went 3-for-3 with three RBIs and threw out a runner at the plate from left field.

Mets 2, Reds 1: Keith Hernandez doubled in the winning run and rookie Rick Aguilera pitched a six-hitter in Cincinnati as New York extended its winning streak to nine, its longest in nine years and two short of the club record.

Astros 10, Phillies 6: Mike Scott pitched a four-hitter in Houston and Jose Cruz and Bill Doran each got three of the 14 hits against Philadelphia. Jerry Kosman failed to retire a batter in the first inning.

Cardinals 7, Giants 3: Ozzie Smith and Jack Clark each hit two-run homers in St. Louis to help beat San Francisco. Rookie Vince Coleman stole two more bases for St. Louis, raising his major league leading total to 59.

Blue Jays 11, Mariners 1: In the American League, Al Oliver, in his first game for Toronto since his trade Tuesday by the Dodgers, homered, singled and drove in three runs in Seattle. He said it "felt very good to step right in, especially since I haven't played a game since May 5."

Jim Clancy and Bill Caudill held the Mariners, who have lost four straight, to five hits; the Blue Jays, who tied a club record with five homers, have won four in a row.

Tigers 1, White Sox 0: In Detroit, Lou Whitaker's two-out bloop single in the eighth scored Tom Seaver, beating Chicago. Tom Seaver, seeking his 29th victory in the majors, had given up only two hits and allowed three base runners until Brooks doubled sharply to left with two out in the eighth. The Tigers' Jack Morris held the White Sox to five hits.

Yankees 6, Royals 5: Dave Winfield's bloop single to center scored Ricky Henderson with one out in

## Starters Are Set In All-Star Game

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Tommy Herr of the St. Louis Cardinals has overtaken the Chicago Cubs' Ryne Sandberg in the final vote tabulation to win the starting job at second base for the National League All-Star team.

In the American League, Ricky Henderson of the New York Yankees and Eddie Murray of the Baltimore Orioles surged ahead in the final week to claim starting spots Thursday on that team. (See Scoreboard for the complete voting.)

Herr, leading the major leagues in runs batted in and second in the NL in hitting, overcame a nearly 32,000-vote deficit to beat Sandberg by 58,629 ballots in the tightest NL race. He becomes the fourth NL starter at the position in the last four years, following Davey Lopes, Steve Sax and Sandberg.

Henderson, the leading hitter in the major leagues, finished second among AL outfielders behind teammate Dave Winfield after pushing past the California Angels' Reggie Jackson. Henderson had been fourth in the balloting a week ago, 15,000 votes short of the top three.

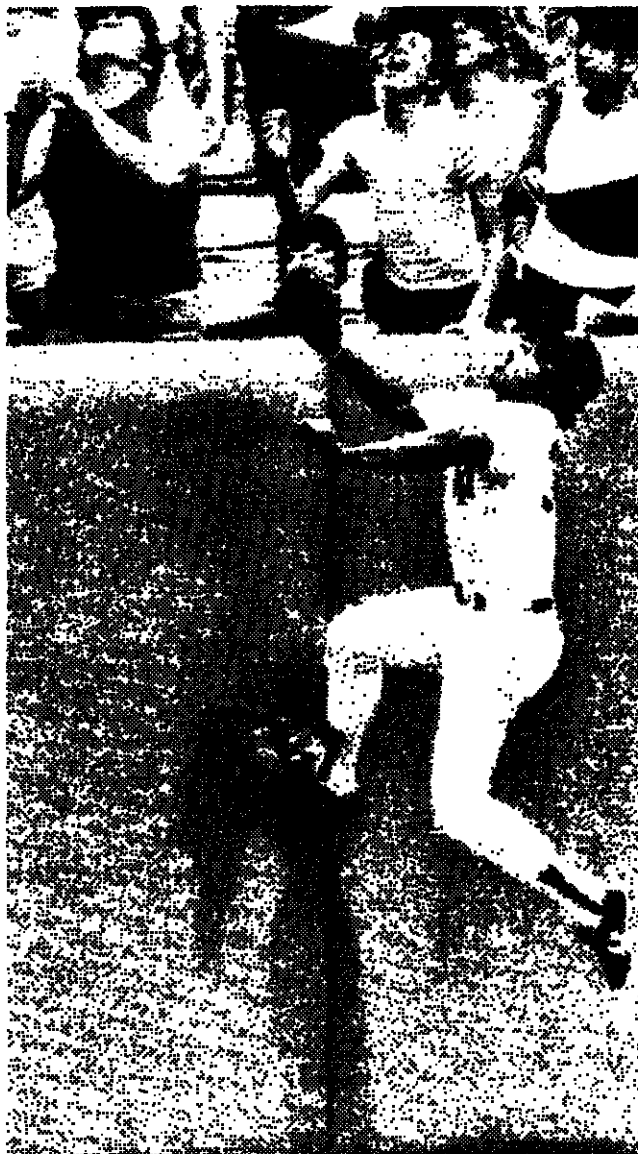
Boston's Jim Rice got the third starting spot in the AL outfield, just ahead of Jackson, who was bidding for a 12th All-Star start. Rice will be starting in the game for the fourth time, but the first time since 1980.

Murray made up a 30,000-vote gap to overtake California's Rod Carew at first base. Carew had his streak of 15 straight All-Star starts ended; he had been named every year since 1970, when the balloting was returned to the fans, winning election at second base from 1970-75 and at first from 1976-84.

Graig Nettles, 40, of the San Diego Padres won the NL's third base assignment and will start for the first time for that league, breaking a string of six straight selections for Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt, whom the Phillies switched to first base earlier this year. Nettles was an AL starter in 1975 and a 1980 replacement for the injured George Brett.

The pitchers and remaining members of both teams will be selected later.

The 56th All-Star Game will be played the night of July 16 in Minneapolis. The NL holds a 35-19 lead with one tie in the series that began in 1933, having won 12 of the last 13 games, 20 of the last 22 and 25 of the last 28.



Guerrero went up the left field wall in Yankee Stadium, but not as high as Frank White's grand slam home run for Royals in first inning Wednesday night. Yankees won, 6-5.

the ninth to beat Kansas City in New York. Henderson — on base five straight times — had singled off Dan Quisenberry and stolen second for his third steal of the game, 41st this season.

A's 5, Red Sox 4: In Oakland, California, Dusty Baker hit a bases-empty homer and Mike Heath threw out Boston's potential tying run at home plate in the ninth.

Rangers 4, Indians 1: Charlie Hough pitched a two-hitter, both singles by Bret Butler and Pete O'Brien hit a two-run homer in Cleveland as Texas ended a four-game losing streak. The Indians

## Owners' Storied Books Tell Many Tales

## Each Side Sums Up Different Figures in Contract Talks

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — For nearly two decades, the Major League Baseball Players Association has been dogging the owners to open their financial ledgers. The association wanted the owners to prove that the facts backed up their contention that if they paid the players a fairer wage, they would go bust.

The owners have finally relented. A highly respected accounting firm hired by the players is going over books submitted by 24 of the 26 big league clubs. The results presumably will be known at the end of this week.

The results, that is, according to the players' firm. The owners have their own highly respected accounting firm, and that highbrow bunch of numbers nabobs said that the 24 clubs had submitted their books last \$36 million less than the players. The digit detectives hired by the players, in a preliminary perusal, found otherwise.

Those worthy statement sleuths determined that the baseball industry might have made a \$9.3 million profit. The players' association has reason to believe that, with added guesstimation through the ledgers, profits as high as \$50 million might be uncovered.

Such a discrepancy is what separates the two factions, now into the eighth month of negotiations over a collective bargaining agreement, the previous agreement having expired Dec. 31. It is such a discrepancy that could result in a stalemate and, eventually, a strike.

Cries of "voodoo economics" have been heard in regard to the owners' financial contention. But it seems more scientific than that. It appears to be a case of eminent financial surgeons being called in to perform fiduciary transplants.

None of it, to be sure. Just good, sound pecuniary surgery. It is fixing in the form of such items as tax shelters, player depreciation and shifting of revenues from a manager's other businesses.

Neither side is disputing the hard facts and figures being presented. They are disputing something else: what to make of what they got.

"It is all a matter of interpretation," said Lee MacPhail, chief negotiator for the owners.

"It is all a matter of interpretation," said Pete Rose, acting executive director of the players' association.

"What's hard for me to understand," said Pete Rose, who wears two hats now, one as manager, the other as player, "is that the owners cry poverty and then go out and pay a player \$2 million a year."

The Cincinnati Reds' estimable player-manager is not alone in his confusion. Few doubt that some teams, as many as seven, might be in some serious financial bind. But

ALPINE HIGH — Riders in the Tour de France got a scenic if tiring view of the Alps during Wednesday's competition, between Morzine and Lans-en-Vercors. Thursday, Eric Vanderaerden of Belgium was the surprise winner of the 13th stage, a 31.8-kilometer (19.7-mile) individual time trial, although Bernard Hinault of France increased his overall lead.

## Indianapolis: Bigger Games Than Pan Am's

By Frank Litsky  
New York Times Service  
INDIANAPOLIS — The 1987 Pan American Games were scheduled for Santiago, Chile, until political unrest and a lack of money led the organizers to relinquish them. They were transferred to Quito and Guayaquil, Ecuador, until Ecuador decided last November it could not afford them.

Enter Indianapolis, a once-sleepy city of 725,000 that is quietly trying to become the amateur sports capital of the United States. Indianapolis really wanted the 1991 Pan American Games. But when the 1987 games became

## SCOREBOARD

## Cycling

## Tour de France

13th Stage  
Morzine-Lans-en-Vercors, 31.8 km (19.7 miles)

1. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, 41 mins 41 secs

2. Bernard Hinault, France, 1:07 behind

3. Thierry Marie, France, 1:08 behind

4. Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, France, 1:17

5. Marc Sergant, Belgium, 1:23

6. Stephen Roche, Ireland, 1:25

7. Joel Peltier, France, 1:29

8. Phil Anderson, Australia, 1:31

9. Sean Yates, Britain, 1:34

10. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 1:42

11. Kim Andersen, Denmark, 1:53

12. Gert Steffens, Holland, 1:57

13. Jelle Nijdam, Belgium, 2:03

14. Steve Bauer, Canada, 2:13

15. Sean Yates, Britain, 2:14

16. Maurice Dutoit, Belgium, 2:19

17. Claudio Lora, Poland, 2:21

18. Laurent Belda, France, 2:26

19. Greg Lemond, U.S., 2:30

20. Joeri Leclercq, Belgium, 2:38

Overall Leaders:

1. Bernard Hinault, France, 45:32:19

2. Greg Lemond, U.S., 5:23 behind

3. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 4:58

4. Steve Bauer, Canada, 5:23

5. Phil Anderson, Australia, 5:33

6. Niki Balke, Germany, 5:33

7. Pascal Simon, France, 11:11

8. Joop Zemanek, Holland, 11:14

9. Pierre Bachevalier, France, 12:29

10. Pierre Bachevalier, France, 12:29

11. Pierre Bachevalier, France, 12:29

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39. Pierre Bachevalier, France, 12:29

40. Pierre Bachevalier, France, 12:29

## Baseball

## Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City 9, Los Angeles 4

New York 8, Milwaukee 4

Cleveland 7, Detroit 4

Seattle 7, Oakland 4

Minnesota 7, St. Louis 4

Chicago 7, Baltimore 4

San Diego 7, Houston 4

Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4

Washington 7, Toronto 4

California 7, Texas 4

Atlanta 7, Cincinnati 4

San Francisco 7, New York 4

Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4

St. Louis 7, Chicago 4

Houston 7, San Diego 4

Philadelphia 7, Baltimore 4

Pittsburgh 7, Washington 4

Toronto 7, Atlanta 4

Cincinnati 7, San Francisco 4

San Diego 7, New York 4

Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4

St. Louis 7, Chicago 4

Houston 7, San Diego 4

Philadelphia 7, Baltimore 4

Pittsburgh 7, Washington 4

Toronto 7, Atlanta 4

Cincinnati 7, San Francisco 4

San Diego 7, New York 4

Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4

St. Louis 7, Chicago 4

Houston 7, San Diego 4

Philadelphia 7, Baltimore 4

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San Diego 7, New York 4

Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4

St. Louis 7, Chicago 4

Houston 7, San Diego 4

Philadelphia 7, Baltimore 4

Pittsburgh 7, Washington 4

Toronto 7, Atlanta 4

Cincinnati 7, San Francisco 4

San Diego 7, New York 4

Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4

St. Louis 7, Chicago 4

Houston 7, San Diego 4

Philadelphia 7, Baltimore 4

Pittsburgh 7, Washington 4

Toronto 7, Atlanta 4

Cincinnati 7, San Francisco 4

San Diego 7, New York 4

Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4

St. Louis 7, Chicago 4

Houston 7, San Diego 4

Philadelphia 7, Baltimore 4

Pittsburgh 7, Washington 4

Toronto 7, Atlanta 4

Cincinnati 7, San Francisco 4

San Diego 7, New York 4

## Baseball

## Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City 9, Los Angeles 4

New York 8, Milwaukee 4

Cleveland 7, Detroit 4

Seattle 7, Oakland 4

Minnesota 7, St. Louis 4

Chicago 7, Baltimore 4

San Diego 7, Houston 4

Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4

Washington 7, Toronto 4

California 7, Texas 4

Atlanta 7, Cincinnati 4

San Francisco 7, New York 4

Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4

St. Louis 7, Chicago 4

Houston 7, San Diego 4

Philadelphia 7, Baltimore 4

Pittsburgh 7, Washington 4

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Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4



